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GANDHI BACKS INDO-BRITISH PARTNERSHIP

Equality of Two Nations Upheld in Address at London Conference

PLEDGES ATTITUDE OF CO-OPERATION

Says Adjustments May Be Made in Congress's Policy in India's Interests

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15—Partnership between Britain and India is the idea which Mahatma Gandhi has in prospect for the future relationship between the two nations.

This was the view he expressed today when in a room of St. James's Palace, where the pictures of monarchs looked down on the scene, Mr. Gandhi, dressed as is his wont in loin cloth and shawl, presented the All-India National Congress case for consideration to the Round Table, claiming he spoke on behalf of India's "semi-starved millions."

The occasion marked the first time the case for the Congress has been formally placed before the conference and Mr. Gandhi's speech stands out as a vital incident in connection with India's constitutional controversy.

Mr. Gandhi's idea of partnership is based on recognition equally between "two absolute nations" and he stated he was but the humble agent of the Congress in putting forward the case which that organization outlined at Karachi last March.

The Indian leader stated he attended the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee absolutely in a "spirit of coöperation," and had no desire to embarrass the authority or obstruct the work of the conference.

May Accept Adjustments

The Mahatma admitted that the Congress goal as outlined at Karachi was one which would not be acceptable to many members of the committee, since his mandate implied that Congress sought Purna Swaraj, which is interpreted as complete independence. He cited the Karachi mandate as demanding that the Congress delegate to the Round Table would work for a policy which would give the nation control over finance, the army, fiscal affairs and economic policy, would permit scrutiny by an impartial tribunal of financial transactions of the British Government in India, and predicated

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U. S. and Mexico Reopen Dispute On Border Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, — The famous Chamizal case, which for more than 60 years has engaged the attention of diplomats and statesmen, and which involves 600 acres of land in El Paso, Texas, is again the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the United States Embassy and the Mexican Foreign Office.

The case arose through the oft-occurring antics of the meandering Rio Grande in leaving its banks. The 600 acres represent the old bed of the border river, as defined by an official survey made in 1854, and the present channel of the river. While the land involved was of little value originally, it is now a part of the city of El Paso, and as such the tract has become worth millions of dollars.

Unless settlement of the case between Mexico and the United States is effected soon, the United States may have to pay a sum in seven or eight figures for it. The United States always has shown a willingness to purchase the land, but it is not the policy of Mexico to sell any further portion of its territory, no matter how small.

In 1911 an arbitration commission was formed, composed of one Mexican representative, one American representative, and a neutral member, who was Eugene La Fleur, Canadian jurist of international repute. Both Mexico and the United States agreed to abide by the commission's verdict.

Mexico contended, and still contends, that the Chamizal tract had been formed prior to the treaty of 1884, which deals with the deposits of alluvial soil along the border. Since the treaty is not retroactive, Mexico argued, it could not affect the title to the Chamizal tract. Furthermore, Mexico contended, the changes in the river channel were not caused by gradual erosion and depositing of alluvial soil, but by flood.

The contention of the United States was that the river channel changes were due to gradual deposit of alluvial soil on the American side, thus bringing the case under the terms of the treaty of 1884, and consequently leaving the old river bed as the true international boundary.

Neither country accepted the verdict of the commission, which the United States branded as indefinite, invalid and impracticable. The United States wrote a note to Mexico setting forth its objections, and suggested that a new boundary treaty be negotiated upon certain bases that it was thought would more certainly insure a decision that would not be open to objection or controversy.

Germans in Canoe Encircling Europe

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo, Sept. 15

TWO young Germans, Johann Boessel and Hans Beech have arrived here, having paddled their own canoe from Augsburg, Bavaria, where they left in March, voyaging down the Danube and southward along the coast of Syria and Palestine. They will proceed shortly north to the coast of Africa, the Bay of Biscay, and the English Channel, and so to Germany. They have had many adventures and survived a number of storms in the frail craft, measuring only six yards by one.

Economy Bill Action Backs British Regime

Commons Turns Attention to Balancing of Trade Level

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15—The Government was strengthened yesterday by passage of the second reading—the most important step—of the economy bill in the House of Commons by a comfortable majority of 57 votes, thereby enabling attention today to concentrate upon the next and no less important step which is to deal with the adverse trade balance.

Here action has been begun by setting up a cabinet committee which, it is understood, includes the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to draft a scheme of action. This committee has a difficult task, as its recommendations have to steer clear of the free trade-protectionist controversy, which sharply divides the cabinet.

So hard is this to do, that there is a considerable body of opinion among the Right Wing Conservatives in favor of calling an immediate general election to provide a more homogeneous government. Rumors of this are being made the most of by Opposition circles which have emphasized the gravity of the position. The Daily Herald, chief Labor organ, today has even splashed across its chief page announcement of Oct. 15 as the date for going to the polls.

Sensitive Foreshore

All such surmises, however, are premature, there being solid reasons for keeping the present Government in office for a longer period, and the issue being by no means settled in either direction.

There is undoubtedly an immense swing over in public opinion in favor of tariffs. The board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, once leaders of the free trade school, issued a manifesto yesterday declaring unequivocally that excess imports over exports must "at all costs" be eliminated, and added, "the only immediate, practicable method of achieving this is the imposition of a system of tariffs."

Mr. Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Inchcape, shipping magnate, who both hitherto have been free traders, have thrown in their lot with the Protectionists. Mr. Churchill has also postponed his projected visit to the United States in order to participate in anticipated developments here. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Health Minister, winding up for the Government, the debate in the House of Commons yesterday, referred to the need for "a constructive program" by which he was understood to mean tariffs. He added, "the country cannot long wait for that constructive program. The sooner we conclude this business—balancing the budget—the sooner we will be able to begin on the work of building up."

Others Favor Tariff

Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal leader, also spoke significantly in the debate. Citing the case of the Decemvirs in ancient Rome, as an example of an emergency Government which remained too long in office, he said, "I hope the Decemvirate of today won't make that mistake."

Sir John Simon and a few other influential Liberal members are prepared to support a tariff. A considerable body of Conservative opinion pins its hope to such support for keeping the present Government in office. The argument is that the results of the general election are so uncertain and the undesirability of upsetting House opinion until the crisis is over is so great that the present Government should remain in office at all costs, and only such fiscal figures as it will agree to should be introduced.

It is yet to be seen whether this will satisfy the Conservative Right Wing, which is shouting loudly for a general election at once. Lord Melchett, coal and chemical magnate, issued a warning today against precipitancy. Writing in The Times, he says, "If an election takes place before imports have been restricted, the pound will collapse." But the Manchester Guardian, free-trade organ, declares there is no evidence yet that a tariff within three months without a general election is anything else but a dream.

APPOINT DURANGO GOVERNOR

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Senate Saturday appointed Senator Pastor Rouaix Governor of Durango. He succeeds Governor Ramon Valdes. In political circles tonight it was said Governor Valdes, who has heretofore refused to surrender his post, has agreed to vacate in favor of Senator Rouaix.

RELIEF PLANS ADVANCE OVER WIDE TERRITORY

Legion Commission Gets Data on Which to Form Plan for Members

Unemployment relief plans are being carried forward by national, state and municipal organizations.

The National Employment Commission of the American Legion, at a conference with government representatives and others, heard from many sources suggestions from which it will formulate a relief plan to be presented to the Detroit convention.

Chicago social workers are agitating a proposal by which their city as well as others shall make jobs for the unemployed, thereby providing unemployed relief and improving the community.

In the State of Washington, millions of dollars are being spent in road construction and this work will be continued throughout the year, according to the state director of highways.

Nebraska has come forward with the statement that it proposes to take care of its own unemployment situation. Public building and highway construction are providing work for the idle.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — The American Legion was advised by Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, that it would be inconsistent for it to demand full payment of the bonus while at the same time advocating unemployment relief for the nation as a whole.

General Harbord made his statement at the conference of government officials, representatives from more than half the states and Legionnaires, held yesterday under the auspices of the Legion's National Employment Commission at the call of Mr. Ralph T. O'Neill, national commander of the Legion. General Harbord advised the Legion not to offer with one hand a program of relief for the whole country which the conference was called to formulate, while "holding out a tin cup with the other."

If the Legion, representing 3 per cent of the nation's population, can take care of its own unemployed, which constitute about one-eighth of the total unemployed, it will be doing a great thing for the nation, General Harbord declared.

Mr. Howard P. Savage, chairman of the Legion commission, pointed out that his group is concerned directly only in finding employment for the ex-service man.

A score or more of suggestions for unemployment were presented to the conference, but they were informal, and no definite program was formulated. It is expected, however, that some of these suggestions will find their way into the program to be

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Uniform Motor Liability Act Wins Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15—Approval of a uniform automobile liability security act was voted by the National Conference of Commissioners of Uniform State Laws at the concluding session of their forty-first annual meeting here yesterday. The measure, which each state legislature will be urged to pass was drafted by a committee which Mr. W. A. Schnaider, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, headed. It seeks to eliminate irresponsible automobile drivers through control of drivers' licenses and requiring operators of automobiles to carry insurance against any mishaps in which they may be involved.

While the commissioners were requested to approve a uniform state law prohibiting the possession of machine guns by other than government and law enforcement agencies, final action on the measure was deferred until the 1932 session.

The bill considered was drafted by a committee headed by Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell of Boston.

Hoover Conference on Homes Scheduled to Be Held Dec. 2-5

1000 Delegates From All States Will Discuss Building, Ownership, Finance, Design, Equipment, City Planning and Other Subjects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—President Hoover today announced that the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership will be held here Dec. 2-5. A thousand representatives from 48 states will be present at the gathering, preparations for which have been going on for a year.

The conference will be the first one, on such a scale, to consider the national problems presented in home ownership and home building, Mr. Hoover declared. It will, he said, embrace "finance, design, equipment, city planning, household management and other aspects" of the subject.

The President said:

I wish to announce that the President's conference on home building and home ownership, for which preparations have been in progress for something over a year, will be held in Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 2, to Saturday, Dec. 5, inclusive.

About 400 persons have assisted in the preparatory work, and 1000 representative citizens from the 48 states, associated with building and housing activities, are expected to participate in the conference. The conference has been organized under the chairmanship of Secretary Lamont of the Department of Commerce. Dr. John M. Gries is the executive secretary.

I decided a year ago after a conference with interested leaders in various parts of the country to undertake the organization of an adequate investigation and study, on a nation-wide scale, of the problems presented in home ownership and home building, with the hope of developing the facts and a better understanding of the questions involved and inspiring better organization and the removal of influences which seriously limit the spread of home ownership, both town and country.

A planning committee, comprising representatives of some 30 voluntary associations, was created

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SEA'S SECRETS TO BE SOUGHT BY NEW INSTITUTE

Dr. Bigelow Tells of Opportunities the Work Affords Young Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass.—"Opportunity" seemed to be the welcome note of Dr. Henry B. Bigelow as hundreds of prominent guests accepted the invitation to view the new Oceanographic Institute of which he is director, and the seagoing laboratory, the ketch Atlantis.

"An oceanographer," Dr. Bigelow explained, "must first be a man who is an expert in one of the natural sciences and second a good sailor; a combination difficult to find. Few are willing to qualify, yet this new field of investigation offers to young college-trained men unlimited opportunity, while other fields are overcrowded.

"Six months of concentrated study will fully cover all the present knowledge in the entire field of oceanography and the student is ready for research, while one has to spend four to eight years in college and the rest of a life-time studying a single subject in biology, physics, or chemistry. However, every chemical or physical oceanographer should be well grounded in some aspects of biology.

"Because this branch of research is so new, it requires men with vision and the ability to fashion suitable tools and equipment to meet their own particular needs. There are no cut and dried rules to follow, the oceanographer is doing something which has never been done before, and his entire procedure is up to himself. Expert toolmakers and designers are to be added to the crew of the vessel for this purpose, so that few delays will be necessary.

Hardly Been Started

"Man has studied the flora and fauna clear from the highest mountains to the sea beaches, but here knowledge stops. There is hardly a plant or animal alive today on dry land that is not known to botanists and zoölogists, but the study of the world beneath the sea has hardly been started."

The new institute has two new boats, the Asterias, built last spring and intended for all work between the shore-line and 100 to 150 miles out to sea which marks the limit of the continental shelf, and the Atlantis for work on the high seas beyond this shelf. The former boat is small and necessarily limited in the type of work for which it can be used. The name Asterias was given it in accordance with some nautical tradition of naming a ship for some sea-creature. In this case the name given is the Latin generic term for a starfish. The Atlantis is named for the island country which Plato

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CURTIUS LAUDS BRIAND'S LABOR IN PEACE CAUSE

Speech of Reich Minister Termed Better Prelude for French Visit

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 15—French displeasure with the speech of the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, delivered at Geneva last Saturday, has been somewhat alleviated by his address at the journalists' luncheon yesterday in which he lauded M. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, as a leader on the road to peace, and urged the necessity of Franco-German coöperation.

The tone of moderation which permeated Dr. Curtius's talk to newspaper men, in striking contrast with the coldness and rigidity of his pronouncements on Saturday, is hailed as a more appropriate prelude to the visit of the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, and M. Briand to Berlin Sept. 27.

Nationalist newspapers belittle the importance of Dr. Curtius's latest remarks and say in view of the damage done by his earlier speech his personal compliments to M. Briand are of no importance. They insist he was really expressing the German viewpoint on Saturday when he realized the necessity of placating Nationalist opinions which demand his resignation. More moderate Paris journals, however, welcome this latest exchange of courtesies between the French and German Foreign Ministers.

Some progress is obviously being made at Geneva in the naval negotiations between France and Italy, although no official confirmation can be obtained here. Pertinax in a dispatch in L'Echo de Paris says he learns on good authority that France has agreed to compromise on a point hitherto held essential, namely the right to construct 66,000 tons of cruisers in 1934, 1935 and 1936 to replace old units.

The Government is criticized in some quarters for having made any concessions to Italy previous to next February's General Disarmament Conference when France expects to be confronted with numerous demands for reduction in military and naval forces.

Additional hope for Franco-Italian rapprochement has arisen from the recent visit of the Italian Minister of Colonies, Gen. Emilio de Bono, to the International Colonial Exposition at Paris. While here he had many opportunities to discuss African questions with M. Paul Reynaud, French Minister of Colonies, and any progress toward mutual understanding concerning Tripoli's southern boundary and the rights of Italians in Tunis would be of great assistance in reaching a naval agreement.

Establishment of the European Union Committee as a permanent organ of the League of Nations is anticipated here, and is hailed as another success for M. Briand and for French policy at Geneva.

Doolittle Predicts Greater Air Speeds

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14 (AP)—There is no limit to speed in the air, Maj. James H. Doolittle, last American to win the Schneider Cup race, said today in discussing yesterday's renewal of the event at Calshot, Eng.

Major Doolittle, who recently broke the American transcontinental record, believes the near future will see speeds of 500 miles an hour, if aviation's development continues at its present pace.

"A pilot feels no sensation of speed on the straightaway as long as the air is smooth," he explained. "It is only in bumpy air and on turns that any discomfort is felt, and cushioning of planes should presently overcome this to a great degree.

"Speed will be further increased as airplane design is improved, the horsepower of engines increased and engine weight diminished."

Nonskidding Soap Shares the Honors With Perpetual Motion at Patent Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—How unemployment is taking its place beside necessity as the parent of invention, at once giving a new edge to the old saw, and flooding the field of invention with thousands of new contraptions and devices from the hands of idle workers, was revealed as the Second International Patent Exposition opened here today at the Merchandise Mart.

Out of 12,000 inventions entered in the exposition, it was said by officials, at least 7500 of them are first inventions, while many of the inventors in their applications stated they "had been automobile mechanics, railroad shop mechanics."

After the doors of the show had been opened by the press of a button in the Mayor's office a few blocks away, every second visitor, with eager eyes and incredulous voice, asked where to find "the perpetual motion" machine.

As its inventor—the only man out of 50,000 who have applied for perpetual motion patents, it was said by Mr Harry C. Green, sponsor of the exposition, ever to receive one—stood pointing to his little device which bears a slight but only a slight resemblance to a Ferris wheel, the only explanation of its phenomenal ability to keep revolving was that "9" is more than "6." As the six goes up and around it turns upside down and becomes a nine, and the weight of the nine pulls around the six. More than that, he said, no man knows, except the patent authorities, not even Mr. Green himself.

Here's the explanation, what there is of it. The device is merely to attract attention for advertising purposes. Twelve glass spokes, attached to a glass axle, terminate in 13 glass balls, each ball decorated with a figure six. As the six goes up and around it becomes a nine—and then the guessing begins—and then the inventor, Mr. W. L. Saunders, of Chicago, turns his attention to something else.

Meanwhile other inventors call attention to their approximately 12,000 products from needle threaders to models of electric parking garages, from thimbles to television, not to miss the nonskid soap. Ordinary skiddy soap, wrapped up in a slice of rubber sponge.

INDUSTRY URGED TO SETTLE DOWN AND HEW TO LINE

Utilities Counsel Advises Bar Associates Constructive Policy Is Needed

By BARROW LYONS
Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15—A call upon American finance and industry to abandon a "drifting policy" in the face of widespread economic upheaval and direct the thought of the nation into constructive channels was made by Judge William L. Ransom of New York at the opening session of the section on public utility law of the American Bar Association here today.

Judge Ransom spoke as chairman of the session and his law firm of Whitman, Ransom, Coulson & Goetz, has represented some of the largest public utilities in New York.

"We meet under circumstances without precedent in our time," Judge Ransom declared. "What was first thought of as a collapse of a speculative stock market and later as a severe depression in trade or a natural swing of the economic cycle is now recognized as one of the great upheavals and readjustments in modern history, and we are faced with the fact that when the readjustments are over, the world will not be the same.

"Forces are now at work which seem to me bound to change considerably the law of public utilities as developed in the decades following the formation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the first of the state commissions, and those charged with responsibilities as to the regulatory law in any capacity can have no higher task than to aid in its deliberate readjustment to the changes which are taking place.

Finds Machine Has Failed

"In the first place, wide gaps have been opened between the capacity to produce and the capacity to buy and use, and supply became disassociated from demand. The deplorable fact in American industry is that the machines so gayly installed, but now idle and covered with canvas, machines which displaced men and women, could not take their place in consuming the products of the factory and farm.

"The public utilities generally went along and had to go along with the rest of American business in supplying the power for the surplus capacities and in the creation of more or less artificial values based upon them. The stimulus of modern engineering went to the head, and upset the balance of money and credit systems, as well as the traditional relationships between supply and demand. I do not believe we have yet begun to feel anything like

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Proposed Pay Cut Causes Unrest In The British Navy

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Unrest in some sections of the navy personnel because of pay cuts recommended in the Government's economy program was reported in an admiralty statement today.

As a consequence the Atlantic fleet exercises have been suspended, and the ships recalled to port pending an investigation. The admiralty statement said:

"The senior officer of the Atlantic fleet has reported that promulgation of reduced rates of naval pay has led to unrest among a section of the lower ratings.

"In consequence of this, he has deemed it desirable to suspend the program of exercises of the fleet and to recall the ships to harbor while investigations are made into representations of hardship occasioned by certain of the cuts in pay in order that these may be reported for the consideration of the Board of Admiralty."

The pay of officers and enlisted men in the British Navy would be cut under the new emergency budget of Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, along with that of the army, the London police, London's school-teachers and all civil servants, from the Prime Minister down through the House of Commons and all the government offices. Dissatisfaction of the kind indicated by today's statement is rare.

'King of Hoxton' Welcomes Gandhi

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi met a King today—not his own sovereign King George—but the "pearly king of Hoxton."

He is England's most famous fruit dealer and dresses in a coat of resplendent pearls. Mr. Gandhi addressed him as "Your Majesty" and was in turn addressed as "Sainted Seer."

The fruit potentate then presented to the Indian leader two crates of California oranges, and the scene was filmed. The "King's" son and daughter, known as "Prince and Princess," were presented to Mr. Gandhi.

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Dallas-Tokyo Flight To Win Flier $25,000

By the Associated Press

Winnipeg, Sept. 15

COL. W. E. EASTERWOOD, flying enthusiast and sportsman from Dallas, Texas, who paid Capt. Dieudonnee Coste and Lieut. Maurice Bellonte $25,000 for their Paris-to-Dallas flight, aviator who would fly between Dallas and Tokyo.

Colonel Easterwood said the flier may choose his own route, so long as it starts at Dallas and ends at Tokyo, or starts at Tokyo and ends at Dallas.

Dutch to Meet Budget Deficit By Economies

Speech From the Throne Stresses Continuance of Peaceful Relations

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15—Economy to meet a budget deficit of £6,250,000 was the keynote of the speech from the Throne when Queen Wilhelmina opened the session of the Dutch Parliament here today. The chief fresh tax imposed is three cents a liter on gasoline, estimated to yield £625,000.

The Queen stressed the fact that the "relations with other powers continue to be friendly." She "fervently hopes these sentiments will also find expression at next year's Disarmament Conference." She urges "common deliberations" to restore the world's economic situation and active steps to get rid of hindrances to the international exchange of goods.

In regard to the Dutch East Indies, the Queen said it was a matter for rejoicing that the native population had been spared actual want during the existing crisis. Crops had been abundant, even if opportunities for work had been limited. Attempts are to be made to improve the situation in Surinam by mechanization of agriculture.

The Queen also hinted at the possibility of resumption of negotiations with Belgium for settlement of the dispute over navigation of the Scheldt River and provision for new canals through Holland for the use of Belgian traffic. This issue has been disturbing the relations of the two countries ever since the Treaty of Versailles.

Holland Raises Tariff On Finished Products

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15 (AP)—Holland is prepared to buttress its economic dikes against financial storms as the world economic depression dips into its colonies.

Although Holland's commerce, agriculture and industry and its public and private finances are "heavily affected," said Dr. M. T. J. Verschuur, Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry, "Holland is less touched than most other countries.

"All Holland accepts as axiomatic that the budget must balance," he said. "As soon as there is a shortage, we cover it. After six years of surplus we now face a deficit of 30,000,000 florins (approximately $12,000,000) in 1931 and possibly a deficit of 60,000,000 florins ($24,000,000) in 1932, besides extraordinary expenses for dolles, agricultural relief, etc., totaling 100,000,000 florins ($40,000,000).

"We will anticipate the shortage by slightly raising the tariffs on finished products as a temporary measure and cutting administrative expenditures.

"We will not cut unemployment doles, nor wages. Temporarily increasing the tariffs a little does not mean abandoning free trade, which forms part of our national creed.

"Unemployment is not yet a cause for alarm."

To meet the agricultural situation, Parliament passed acts forcing flour mills to use a percentage of native wheat, guaranteeing beet sugar growers a certain price and reducing freight rates for potato growers. Dutch exports diminished only 13.6 per cent for 1929-1930.

Prussia Cutting Costs To Size of Revenues

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 15—Cutting of the Prussian State's expenditure to the figure of estimated receipts will be completed within a few months, according to the official economy program published here today.

On Aug. 31, the Prussian floating debt amounted to 212,000,000 marks. No general curtailment of salaries is planned, but all promotion of officials and teachers is to be suspended for two years and bonuses restricted or eliminated.

PORTUGUESE FLIERS REPORTED OVERDUE

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The location of an airplane which left Lisbon, Portugal, for a non-stop flight to New York, was a mystery this morning, 48 hours after it started.

The three fliers estimated before starting at 4:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) Sunday that they had fuel enough to stay up 42 hours. At 7:30 a. m. (E. S. T.), the plane had been unreported since it was sighted at 1:40 p. m. (E. S. T.) Monday off Cape Race, Newfoundland. Under normal conditions the plane might have made the 1100 or so miles from the Newfoundland position to New York by 2 a. m. (E. S. T.)

THIN PURSES HELP TO CUT NAVIES' SIZE

Deficits in World Treasuries More Potent Than Eloquent Statesmen

WASHINGTON THINKS KEY HELD IN EUROPE

Final Solution Is Thought to Lie in Political Stability of Overseas Governments

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Treasury deficits all over the world are aiding the efforts of statesmen to reduce the cost of international armaments.

Thin purses are proving the best argument in halting competitive warship building, federal statistics show.

At the same time, the Administration believes that the major hope of winning lasting success at the coming February general disarmament conference at Geneva lies in achieving political stability in Europe, rather than by preaching economy or through conferences preliminary to the Geneva parley.

The attitude of the Administration has been indicated by the efforts of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, on his recent trip, to bring together European statesmen. The only permanent hope of disarmament, the Administration believes, is that which rests on growing confidence among international powers. Budget deficits are helping, but final success, it is agreed, must be based on mutual confidence.

For this reason, the Administration is cool to the idea of a preliminary conference on disarmament to be held by the third committee—that on disarmament—of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Powers Keep Navies Down

Facts showing the effect which lowered exchequers are having on the build-a-big-navy movement have just been revealed by the Navy Department. They show that not one of the five large powers is attempting to build up to the maximum limit allowed under the London Naval Armament Treaty of 1930.

The United States had permission to build a new tonnage of 323,300; Congress has appropriated for only 16,500 tons.

Great Britain was permitted 309,409 tons; she is building 68,250 tons.

Japan could build 93,100 tons; tentative press reports put expected construction at 60,000 tons.

France and Italy did not sign the pact, but France was authorized to build 30,000 tons of warships. She has not utilized the right. Italy could build 30,000 tons, and has not utilized the right.

Signs Inspire Hope

The Hoover Administration regards this development as one of the most hopeful signs in the present situation. Similarly it is watching with satisfaction the popular response both to the armament holiday proposal of Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, to last from now to the conclusion of the 1932 conference; and that of Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, for a five-year holiday.

However, it is definitely known here that the Administration pins its major hope of success to efforts to reconcile European difficulties not to blanket proposals for holidays. The argument used is the analogy of the Geneva conference of 1927, and the London conference.

The Geneva conference of 1927, the State Department is now willing to admit unofficially, was virtually a failure. This was because of rivalry between the United States and Great Britain over their navies, it is said here.

But throughout 1929, negotiations went on to iron out differences between the United States and Great Britain and to a lesser extent with Japan. The result was, in the opinion of the State Department, that the way was laid for the success of the London conference.

European Road Still Rough

Today, as the State Department sees it, the United States fortunately has no longer important differences with any naval power. Unfortunately, however, serious problems exist between European powers, and because of these differences armaments are being kept up.

As long ago as last December, it is now known, President Hoover and Mr. Stimson concluded that the hope of the forthcoming disarmament conference depended on smoothing out, so far as could be done, the bitter controversies of Europe. Just as those between the United States and England had been eliminated.

This, it is said, was the primary purpose of Mr. Stimson's recent visit abroad. Half a dozen important international visits between statesmen of rival nations have followed that trip. Mr. Stimson has pointed out, and conditions are infinitely better than heretofore for a disarmament drive.

Between now and February, 1932, the State Department feels every effort should be bent toward cultivating better political relationships and improving the sense of world security. Such a result, the department feels, might not be aided by a preliminary discussion of the Grandi proposal.

For this reason, reports that American diplomatists would sit officially at a forthcoming League preliminary disarmament conference are received with skepticism.

Legion Ready to Submit Plans For Relief of Its Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1)

presented to the Legion at Detroit next week. Col. Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada, and former national commander of the Legion, commended the efforts of the National Employment Commission, pointing out that the 1,000,000 members of the Legion can do a "wonderful job" in solving the unemployment problem.

Mr. Ben S. Fisher of Portland, Ore., representing Governor Myers, told the Legion that it should strive to aid not only the 700,000 unemployed Legionnaires but the whole nation by organizing local communities for relief administration. Mr. Harold Burton of Cleveland Ohio, asked for absolute non-partisan administration of poor relief funds, and recommended that the Legion take responsibility for such administration in small communities. Mr. Ogden C. Wood, adjutant general of New Mexico, advised keeping the unemployed at home. New Mexico, he said, "cannot and will not take care of the unemployed from other states."

Chicago Social Workers Propose Making Jobs For Cities' Unemployed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—The conviction that in times like these, when there aren't enough jobs to go around, it's far better to make some and charge it up to the community, than to dole out charity to the unemployed, is rapidly gaining ground here.

Following a limited application of this idea last winter, social workers studying the unemployment problem are favoring a broadening of the plan to meet the winter's emergency, not only in Chicago, but in any city which has, on the one hand, unemployment, and on the other, public work which can be done.

First such work must be paid for out of emergency funds, but eventually it should be possible to make municipal, county and state budgets expansive enough to provide work in emergencies when the labor market runs low, according to some authorities, thus minimizing the need for throwing the care of the unemployed on charity.

The scheme has two big advantages—the emergency work is of a public nature and gives the community something for its money instead of the mere satisfaction of having done its duty by the unfortunate; then, it is far more respectable from the point of view of the people who benefit from it.

To go to work and come home like other people, if only three days a week; to have one's own money, no matter how little, to buy groceries and fuel and keep up appearances, instead of getting a requisition from the poor relief office for this or for that—who wouldn't rather have it this way?

Available Funds

If the county has $13,800,000 available for relief work among the unemployed, and for regular charitable work this winter, a figure which is being discussed, at least $5,000,000 of this should be spent through a work fund, in the opinion of Dr. Martin Hayes Bickham, who administered the $1,000,000 special work fund last winter for the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief, giving work to over 8000 family heads, paying each an average of $133, for a total of 203,000 days of work.

A similar recommendation has been made by Mr. Wilfred S. Reynolds, director of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies and chairman of the advisory board of the Cook County bureau of public welfare. Mr. Reynolds, in recommending that the county appropriate $5,000,000 to supplement the emergency fund of $8,800,000, which the Governor's commission hopes to raise in Cook County, said 'it is desirable that as large a portion of relief funds supplied from public sources as is practicable should be administered in the form of a work fund."

There is as yet, however, no indication of how much money will actually be available for special work. The Governor's commission has Dr. Bickham's proposal under consideration, but has not yet announced its plans for spending the money it raises, and it is impossible to obtain an opinion as to what extent it will go in for special work, whether it will spend more or less than last year.

Characterizing the special work program of last year as "a ray of light in the midst of Chicago's unemployment gloom," Dr. Bickham holds that its success contradicts the conclusions of "failure and gloom" in which most discussions on this subject terminate. So that its benefits may be more widely known, he has made a report of them to the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, which is published along with plans reported from other localities. In this report Dr. Bickham outlines the basis of the special work program last year.

It was decided, he said, that the work "must be necessary and useful to the community at large, such as cleaning public and semi-public buildings, improving public parks and cleaning streets and alleys. Thus the work was not 'made work' but 'special work' as compared with regular work in the labor market. The work was to be done in cooperation with public (tax-supported) institutions and semi-public (contribution - supported) institutions and agencies. Only work was to be undertaken for which no provision existed in current budgets."

Current Wages

As to wages, Dr. Bickham settled the matter by the simple rule that "wages paid must be the prevailing market rates paid by these cooperating agencies in their respective neighborhoods for similar work."

Perhaps the best idea of what kind of work can be given out in this way is given by the work done by the 8000 men last winter. Over 4000 men, for instance, went to work in the Cook County forest preserves planting trees, clearing out underbrush, and bringing it into the city for kindling. Hundreds more went to work on the Cook County highways building snow fences, removing débris from roadsides, and so on. Two thousand or more went to work in the parks and playgrounds, doing odd jobs of tidying up for the summer. Over five miles of corridors in public institutions of the county were cleaned and painted. Cleaning and repairing was done in the Chicago Public Library and the Art Institute.

Only recently, when a serious situation arose on the South Side of Chicago through Negro rioting over rent evictions, a special work fund of $50,000 was brought into play under Dr. Bickham's supervision. Over 300 families in danger of eviction were singled out, and the heads of the families given work in the South Parks System on a three-day-a-week basis. This fund will last for about 10 weeks. The Governor's commission did not have the money, but, at Dr. Bickham's recommendation, borrowed it until its new fund was raised.

The effect of this move in allaying further trouble on the South Side has been greatly in excess of the cost, it is said.

There is, of course, the objection that compared with direct relief, the provision of a work fund is more expensive, but Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Bickham believe this can be overcome by limiting the distribution of work to actual needs. In every case, they stress, the work must be carefully supervised so that full value is received for money paid out.

Upon the same theory followed here, Dr. Bickham said in his report, "It may be possible for many other American communities to lighten the unemployment gloom on 1931. It is altogether likely that an engineer's survey of 100 of the leading cities of the United States would locate considerable work of a special nature to be done in each of them. It would therefore be a constructive and far-reaching plan for reducing the inroads of unemployment on family life, to set up and operate in each of these cities a special work fund adapted to local need."

With Just a Little Priming I Reckon She'll Start

Washington Spending Millions on Highways For Relief of Idleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 15—Road construction has been pushed in Washington this year in an effort to relieve unemployment, Mr. Samuel J. Humes, state director of highways, said in a report prepared for the State Good Roads Association meeting in Centralia, in which he pointed out that more than $11,000,000 in construction and maintenance work was expended in the year ending Sept. 1.

A general review of the work during the past year, the director said, shows that since Sept. 1, 1930, contracts have been awarded for 101.6 miles of concrete paving, 114.91 miles of grading and surfacing, 153.11 miles of surfacing, 39 bridges more than 20 feet in length, and 928.39 miles of oiling, which in all represents an expenditure of $8,085,360.

This figure, however, does not represent the total volume of construction in progress during the past year, as many projects for which contracts were let before Sept. 1, 1930, were uncompleted until this year. These incompleted projects that carried over from a year ago consisted of 38.53 miles of concrete paving, 47.81 miles of grading, 51.44 miles of grading and surfacing, 124.47 miles of surfacing, 26 bridges more than 20 feet long, and 161.37 miles of oiling.

In addition to these state projects, the emergency federal aid bill provided funds for construction totaling $1,270,933, and an allotment of $55,400 was made under the Oddie-Colton bill for construction through public lands. In addition the regular federal aid fund totaled $1,940,922, making a grand total of $3,267,255 of federal aid money expended before Sept. 1 of this year. In addition, also, were funds furnished by the National Government for forest highway work by the Forest Service.

The expenditure of these enormous sums, Mr. Humes pointed out, was not alone for temporary relief, as every dollar spent on improved roads or the construction of new roads is a permanent investment. With new territories opened up, better facilities for transportation being furnished, new machinery is being purchased and employment given to thousands of men, all of which aids in the return of prosperity.

During the last session of the Legislature, early this year, 289.5 miles of highway were added to the state highway system. These additions became effective June 12, 1931, and the Legislature appropriated $1,-977,200 for construction, betterment, and maintenance of portions of this mileage, which was widely distributed over the State.

Thousands of miles of roads are not on the state highway system; only roads officially designated by the Legislature are state roads, and only on these roads may state funds be expended.

In addition to these state roads each county maintains farm-to-market roads, the funds for their improvement coming from a gasoline tax of 1 cent per gallon. About $5,-000,000 is available each biennium for this construction under county direction, after projects are approved by the state highway director.

Last winter automobile travel between the eastern and western parts of the State, usually barred by deep snows in the passes of the Cascade Range, was possible over the Snoqualmie Pass. Highway crews kept the snow plowed from the pass road all winter. This winter additional crews will attempt to keep Blewett Pass open to travel during the months when snow falls in the hills. The snow fall is heavy, with two or three feet sometimes falling in one storm, motorized plows are kept moving constantly during storms, keeping the roads open. Passage is permitted only during the daytime, road plows working largely at night.

The opening of the Olympic Loop Highway Aug. 26 brought to a successful completion one of the most difficult engineering and construction problems yet undertaken on any highway in the State, the director said. A vast territory of the west coast has been opened by the road. It cost $12,000,000.

A new road from the Yakima Valley south to the Columbia River Valley has been opened from Goldendale, over the Satus pass, saving a total of 46 miles over the old road from Goldendale to Yakima.

This year considerable oil work has been done throughout the State. This work has consisted largely of armor coating the existing oiled roads and includes about 700 miles of highway. A considerable length of other types has been constructed, his report shows. Some 41 miles of plant mix oiling, 34 miles of bituminous macadam, five miles of penetration, 87 miles of road mix oiling and 600 miles of light penetration and dust pakiciative oiling. Further oiling programs will be carried out early next spring to eliminate as much dust as possible for the tourist season.

The highway program will be continued throughout the year, he said, to furnish work for many men. Contracts will be let in as many districts as possible, where climatic conditions permit working on the roads. Grading and surfacing will be continued under the program adopted by the State Legislature.

Additional funds for use in road work were made available this year when the Legislature added two cents to the gasoline tax, making the total five cents per gallon. A companion bill reduced automobile license rates to a flat fee of $3, but this does not become effective until Jan. 1, 1932, and the usual high rates were collected for support of the highway program this year, despite the fact that the gasoline tax became effective the first of April.

Nebraska Providing Handwork for Idle; Needs No Federal Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15—Nebraska does not want to be placed in the "hard times" category this winter, and sees no need to ask for federal aid. It is taking care of its own unemployment situation. There is a certain amount of unemployment, but a newspaper survey of the entire State indicates no need for federal aid.

Gov. Charles W. Bryan is authority for the statement that Nebraska should not be included in the group of drought afflicted states. And Mayor R. L. Metcalfe of Omaha states "Omaha will meet its responsibilities without Government aid."

In Omaha a new $750,000 government building is just starting up. A number of other buildings are being constructed. Wherever possible, local labor is being used.

The city of Lincoln is building a 30-mile water pipe line at a cost of $2,300,000. Hand labor is being used, instead of tractors and excavators. The city is also constructing $250,000 of municipal buildings. Hand work is being used.

The newspaper survey indicates that instead of bread lines and charity, work will be provided all over the State.

In a dozen different sections road grading and paving are under way and hand work and teams are being used instead of tractors and machinery. The cost is a little more, but the projects are providing work for local unemployed. In several counties farmers are being given $100 in work, after which these farmers stand aside and make room for other farmers.

At Alliance, in western Nebraska, the Chamber of Commerce is conducting a huge woodpile, with old crossties being furnished by the railroads. Any local man applying is given employment.

At North Platte, largest city in western Nebraska, the situation is not regarded as serious. Local labor is being used in paving a large part of the town and in building a new power electric plant. Union Pacific Railroad shops are operating five days a week and no railroaders have been laid off.

In the extreme southeastern part of the State reports are that there is little unemployment. And at Grand Island, central Nebraska, the city is spending $50,000 for municipal work, most of which is being done by hand.

At Valentine, northern Nebraska, there is no unemployment problem at all and no extensive relief program is being planned, the reason being that none is necessary.

To a large extent hand labor and teams are replacing machinery in public works and improvements, with the result that work is being provided for many who otherwise might not have employment this winter.

First Europe-Bound Vessel Leaves Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—The first Europe-bound vessel from the port of Albany received its clearance papers here yesterday. The S. S. Belmoira, loaded with 10 locomotives, will sail today for Leningrad. It will not stop in New York.

Engineers of the American Locomotive and General Electric Companies are to sail on the vessel to assist in discharging the locomotives in Russia.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CLOTHES QUESTIONS NOW SOLVED BY FILENE'S SCHOOL OF CLOTHES

Filene's Clothes Institute Opens For Second Season on Monday

Perhaps you need no introduction to this already famous school of clothes. You may have gone there with puzzling questions and been amazed at the information at the fingertips of the faculty. You may have had your color reading—your proportion reading—attended the helpful classes and style shows all last year. Then—all we need tell you is, that beginning Monday—a style show with living models, "A Picture of Fall, 1931." Daily except Saturday, at 12:15 and 3 o'clock. And repeated for business women, Wednesday evening at 6:45. Each morning at 10:30, including Saturday, "Mastering color for your own use," the first of a series of four morning talks on color. In the Filene Clothes Institute, fourth and fifth floors, Franklin-Hawley Street building, Boston.

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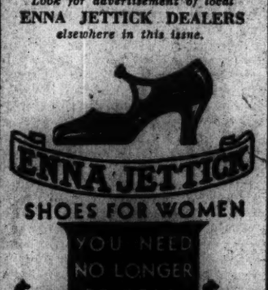
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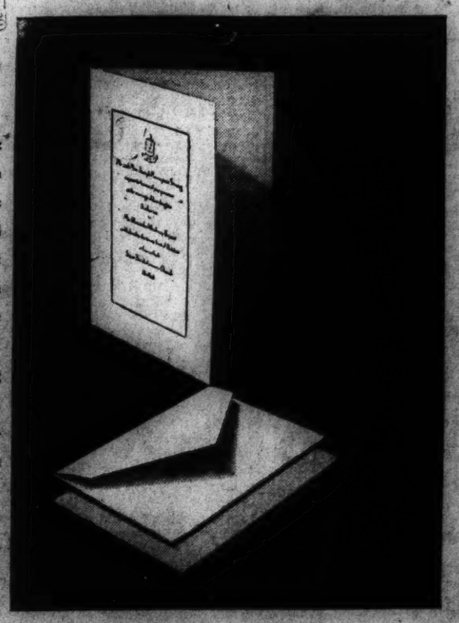
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HOOVER SEEKING MEANS TO MEND FISCAL POLICIES

Confers on Stock Market Dip With Reserve Board Bank Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Important phases of America's fiscal policy were discussed at a White House conference by President Hoover, Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and the 12 members of the Reserve Board's advisory council.

The White House conference came in a period of falling prices in Wall Street and a day in which the average of representative stocks and bonds broke to the lowest point since the present depression began, following several weeks of almost steady decline.

Coincidence of the two events led to the belief that the Administration is taking a hand in studying the financial situation of the country, in which the accumulation of vast unused gold reserves, decline in foreign trade, and descending wholesale prices are intimately connected.

Bankers who attended the White House dinner were those comprising the advisory council, now holding its customary quarterly meeting with the Federal Reserve Board. The board, under the law, is assisted by this council, consisting of a dozen bankers, appointed respectively by the boards of directors of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

The bankers present were Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Reserve Board; Mr. R. H. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mr. H. A. Loeb, Philadelphia; Mr. J. A House, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. John Poole, Washington; Mr. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago; Mr. Walter W. Smith, St. Louis; Mr. George H. Prince, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Walter S. McLucas, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Henry N. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. Walter Lichtenstein, Chicago, and Mr. Herbert K. Hallett, Boston.

Though the advisory council meets four times a year, the call and dinner at the White House were unusual features of the present session, believed in some quarters to foreshadow a possible shift in policy in the Reserve Board's program, under Administration influence.

Particular significance was attached to the meeting by recent declines in the stock and bond market. An index number of 90 representative stocks sank to 96.1, a new 1931 low, yesterday, as compared to a previous low of 96.9 this year, a low of 114.7 in 1930, and 140.2, as the lowest point in 1929. The bond market, based on an index of 60 typical bonds, also made a new 1931 low yesterday at 89.7, contrasted to 92.6, the lowest point last year, and 96.3, the lowest point in 1929.

Despite the declining stock market, certain officials close to the Reserve Board share a feeling of optimism in the immediate future. Stability of wholesale prices for some weeks has convinced them that the bottom of the decline has been reached, whatever stock and bond indices would seem to show to the contrary. They look to an advance in the bond market as a first indication of an improved business condition.

SEA'S SECRETS TO BE SOUGHT BY NEW INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

described centuries ago as having flourished, a powerful nation, 9000 years before Solon.

On the recent cruise of the Atlantis deep temperature stations as far down as 4000 meters were made each day as well as light intensity observations. Dr. George Clarke and Mr. Raymond Montgomery were in charge of this work.

The oceanographers have fashioned a plunger which enters the sea bottom, there to make a core of mud which is drawn up for study. Any changes in depth will show up as stratifications and the same is true of changes in climate, for mud packs differently in hot climate than in cold. Stratifications have already been found at depths which indicate the Glacial and Interglacial periods of geologic history.

In connection with this study, if the ocean students can definitely settle the question of whether or not there were land bridges in the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, botanists and zoölogists will be able to account for the distribution of plant and animal life over the face of the earth. Studies of this nature are referred to as hydrographic work. On the initial cruise of the Atlantis, a hydrographic section was made over 1000 miles in length which traversed the branches of the Gulf Stream and reached nearly to the equatorial current. Ocean currents, they contend, are like air currents, heated at the equator and cooled at the poles, in other words, a true convection system.

In connection with the hydrographic work, four cruises will be made each year, mainly to study variations in the Gulf stream which is the mainspring so to speak of the circulatory system of the north Atlantic. By testing the flow of the stream for a series of years they hope to be able to answer the question of what makes the ocean currents flow, and, if it is proved that the currents really have a pronounced effect on climate, it may become possible to forecast weather conditions in some parts of the world, particularly Europe, far in advance.

Biological Problem

An interesting biological problem which confronts the institute is the strange life history of the eel which travels when adult from the northern fresh-water streams of North America and Europe to a point somewhere south of Bermuda to breed. They never return, but the young eels, minute in size and bilaterally flat in shape, in some unknown fashion find their way back to the northern rivers, and after a puzzling life cycle follow the trail of their parents. It is the strangest migration on record and takes from two to four years.

"Our new ketch is a marvel of mechanical perfection," said the director of the institute, "though trouble was experienced with one of the large steel booms that tow the nets, and a drum on one of the dredging winches burst. However, most of the equipment proved satisfactory. The trip was more of a trial run than one of discovery, though much plankton was collected and some deep sea fish. The latter are quite curious, flabby, weak things with huge mouths that seem to be forever open, waiting for their food to drop in."

Dr. Bigelow and the Rockefeller Foundation, which contributed $2,500,000 to this work at the recommendations of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, expect the same quality of knowledge to be gained of the sea and its conditions, as is known of the lithrosphere and its inhabitants.

Though the institute is located in America, the study of the ocean is world-wide in interest, and a good many of the present members of the institute are European. Heading the natural science group working aboard the Atlantis is Dr. Franz Zorell, from the Deutsche Seewarte, Hamburg, who is especially interested in questions regarding salinity and the chemical constituents of the sea. Capt. Columbus O'D. Iselin is master of the vessel.

"This is wholly a research organization," says Dr. Bigelow, "we are searching in the realm of the unknown and unexplored. Up to this time, all the work that has been accomplished has been of an experimental nature, but now intensive work and study is before us. With this idea in mind, something is bound to happen soon, for one can't knock about the ocean for long, systematically searching for knowledge, without finding out something new and startling."

$2,000,000 HEATING PLANT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—As a companion project to the new Chicago Post Office, a $2,000,000 heating plant, to serve the post office building, the Chicago Union Station and adjacent railroad facilities, is to be built by the Union Station Company, it was announced recently.

GEORGIA NOTES FARM TREND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15—A "back-to-the-farm" trend in Georgia during the years between 1920 and 1930 is evidenced by the statistics brought out in the national enumeration of the bureau of census, in a report issued recently.

Factors in Revealing Ocean's Mysteries

SCENES AT THE WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHY INSTITUTE

Top Row, Left to Right—Dr. Franz Zorell, From Deutsche Seewarte, Hamburg, Germany, Lent by German Government to Take Charge of Oceanographic Research at Sea. Picture Shows Him at His Desk in the Chemical Laboratory Aboard the Atlantis. New Steel Ketch Atlantis Designed for Work on the High Seas. With the Main Institute Building (Laboratory) in the Rear. Small 45-Foot Boat Asterias Used by the Institute for Research Work Along the Coast. Lower Row, Left to Right—Capt. Columbus O'D. Iselin II, Master of the Atlantis. Twenty-Two-Ton Winch With Five Miles of Cable Used for Dragging Deep-Sea Nets and Anchoring at Sea. Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, Director of the Institute and Professor of Zoölogy at Harvard.

VIRGIN ISLANDS' BAY RUM TRADE SHOWS INCREASE

Industry Not Affected by Dry Laws—Plan Under Way for Restoring Crafts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Charges that prohibition has had a depressing influence on the bay rum industry of the Virgin Islands are refuted by information given out by the Department of Commerce showing that this industry has been steadily expanding in recent years and that exports of bay rum during the first six months of 1931 were the largest on record.

Mr. Charles F. Knox, West Indian expert of the department's Latin-American section, states that exports during the 10 years, 1911-1920 amounted to 32,000 gallons annually. During the 10 years from 1921 to 1930, exports have amounted to about 83,000 gallons annually. More than 124,000 gallons were exported in 1930, an unusually successful year.

The economic rehabilitation of the islands, now under way, holds promise of solving the major economic problems that have confronted the people there for a number of years, Mr. Knox says. The plan includes the promotion of handicraft industries and the formation of cooperative marketing associations in the cattle business and in the sale of charcoal, both important factors in the economic life of the islands, he points out.

In addition, efforts will be made to speed up the diversification of agriculture with a view to producing high grade vegetable crops that may be sold in the northern markets during the winter season and to introducing citrus fruits. The growing of long staple cotton will begin again when the pink boll worm is eradicated. Homesteading projects, the establishment of a fishing industry and the promotion of the tourist business are also essential parts of the new plan.

Mr. Knox says that the problems of the Virgin Islands are not due to conditions existing within the islands, but to certain world economic readjustments that have had a direct effect there. From the early days of Danish colonial administration until the present time the economic welfare of the Virgin Islands has depended upon the sugar industry of St. Croix and the transshipment and ship-provisioning activity of the port of St. Thomas. The decline of these industries has been chiefly responsible for the recent unfavorable situation in the islands.

Rebuilding Begins In Hurricane Area

BELIZE, B. H., Sept. 15 (AP)—Rehabilitation is continuing as rapidly as possible here and the sound of hammer and saw can be heard as busy workers strive to erect living quarters, it was reported yesterday.

The Salvation Army has taken over the operation of soup kitchens to feed the hungry and a Pan American Airways plane has brought additional supplies from Tela, about 200 miles south of here. The U. S. S. Swan, which arrived at Belize shortly after the storm, left for Trujillo yesterday after landing all possible aid.

A tropical storm of unknown intensity is reported to have swept across the Caribbean and struck near Payo Obispo, Quintana Roo, Mexico, yesterday. Another storm is reported to have swept the southern half of the Lower California peninsula Saturday and Sunday and destruction with some fatalities were reported in Santa Rosalia, La Paz, and Guaymas.

SURVEYS SHOW LOWER WHEAT ACREAGE TREND

Reports From Most Producing States Announce Intended Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—There is in Kansas, according to dependable calculations, something like two bushels of wheat for every man, woman and child in the United States. With the problem of this record crop of golden grain comes the question the farmers are asking each other, "How much shall we plant this fall?"

If wheat prices should go up a bit—say to about 40 cents—in advance of planting time, Kansas surely would get out another smashing acreage. The cost of seeding winter wheat is the lowest in many years. Seed is cheap, gasoline for tractors is cheap, and labor is cheap. Nevertheless winter wheat seedings in Kansas will be 15 per cent smaller than the acreage sown last fall if farmers carry out their intentions, according to a statement made Sept. 1 by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas Board of Agriculture. This would result in an acreage reduction of 1,922,000 acres and plantings of 10,890,000 acres, which would be the smallest area sown since the fall of 1924, when 10,740,000 acres were planted. Sowings last fall totaled 12,812,000 acres.

Actual plantings may be above or below the expressed intentions. In recent years these intentions have usually underindicated actual plantings from 1 to 7 per cent. Moisture in much of the wheat territory is inadequate at present, and generous rains during the first two weeks of September would affect plantings.

Progressed Slowly

Plowing progressed slowly this year, and a smaller amount than usual was completed by Aug. 1. Since then progress has been more rapid, and some seeding for fall pasture already has been done. Early plowing is closely associated with increased acre yields, and the increase of plowing this year is to be reckoned with, not only as related to acreage reduction but also as concerns its effect on abandonment through winter killing as well as its effect on the yield per acre in 1932.

The Agricultural Development Department of the Santa Fe reported Sept. 1 that many Kansas farmers with livestock are planning large acreages of wheat for pasture with the expectation of plowing up the wheat in the spring and planting the ground to other crops. Last winter thousands of cattle grazed on great fields of growing wheat, bringing considerable returns to growers. This increased use of wheat for stock feed is one major item in working out the problem of the wheat farmer.

Intended decreases in acreage are reported from most of the important wheat states, the chief exceptions being states where spring wheat gave a low yield this season and farmers desire to shift to winter wheat. Oklahoma predicts an 11 per cent and Texas a 14 per cent decrease in acreage.

It has been suggested that the Farm Board offer a bonus for each acre not sown to wheat this year which was sown last year. This, in the opinion of a member of the New York Produce Exchange, would be cheaper than holding the wheat now in the hands of the board.

Petition to Congress

Many Haskell County farmers are signing a petition to Congress for a law requiring a federal permit for wheat growers. This law would restrict wheat raising to those thus engaged at present and would require a 50 per cent reduction of acreage and fix the price of the commodity.

Officials of Kansas State College, in recommending an acreage reduction of 20 per cent, stated that each farmer can settle his own acreage problem by developing for his own farm a balanced system including several crops and some livestock. Reductions can be effected through summer fallow and through utilization of rotations, 1932 plantings being row and leguminous crops. The recommended practices include a sufficient amount of livestock to utilize coarse grain and roughage produced from crops common in rotation with wheat.

A farmer near Stockton expects to cut his 800 acres to 500 and other large wheat farmers are making the same reduction. The wheat acreage in Rocks County will be cut at least one-third this fall. One farmer was reported to have sold his wheat for 36 cents a bushel and to have bought at 25 cents all his storage would permit, believing wheat bought at the lower price would mean a profit in 1932 because he would not have to raise a crop next year.

It is expected by farm authorities that many individuals in towns far removed but owning small patches of wheat land will doubtless stay out of the game next year since they are playing for big returns on small investments. This non-resident small acreage reduction may amount to as much as 10 to 12 per cent of the 1931 planting, thus constituting a more or less certain line of acreage reduction.

RURAL AND CITY FORCES DISPUTE FIELD IN JAPAN

In Provincial Elections Cabinet Hopes to Break Agrarian Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Minseito Party Government of Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki is to make a strong effort to break the control by the chief opposition party, the Seiyukai, of the provincial assemblies in the nation-wide provincial elections starting Sept. 21.

Results of the elections will be scanned carefully as a reliable indication of the strength to be shown by the various parties in the next general election for the Diet.

The Seiyukai now has about 200 more provincial assemblymen than the Minseito and these minor politicians, who control considerable blocks of votes in their constituencies, represent its chief strength, which always has been in the agricultural areas—strongholds of conservatism.

Elections are to be held in 21 prefectures and the Minseito is confident that it will increase its representation in nearly all districts except some traditional Seiyukai strongholds. The Government Party campaigned on a slogan of "support the Cabinet," and speakers defended the program of the Minseito régimes directed by the late Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi and the present Premier, calling them responsible for the comparative financial and economic stability of the Empire. Seiyukai speakers charged the Government with responsibility for economic depression, unemployment and a weak foreign policy, particularly in its dealings with China.

Proletarian parties confined their efforts largely to the cities and based their appeal to the voters on promises of fighting for social and economic improvement for the worker. The proletarians now have about 16 members in the various provincial assemblies.

DISPUTE IN MEXICO OVER CLERGY WIDENS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15 (AP)—The dispute between the Roman Catholic Church and anticlerical leaders has developed into a three-cornered argument with Gov. Adalberto Tejeda of Vera Cruz, the Mexico City police and Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores as the principal figures.

Governor Tejeda wired congratulations to Congress for its support of his anticlerical campaign, and termed the police "servants of the clergy" for detaining six students he had sent to the capital on a special mission. Police say the men arrested were suspected of intending to bomb churches. The archbishop, in a circular letter, charges that Congress had allied itself with the campaign against the clericals.

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$5 YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT $6

AAAAA to EEE, Sizes 1 to 12
Beautiful Hosiery, $1.00
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FREEPORT, L. I. ..... 33 So. Main St.
PORT RICHARDSON, S. I. ..... 135 Richmond Ave.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. ..... 1219 Main St.
STAMFORD, CONN. ..... 97 Atlantic St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. ..... 172 Matthewson St.
LYNN, MASS. ..... 253 Union St.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. ..... 348 Massachusetts Ave.
NEWARK, N. J. ..... 809 Broad St.
TRENTON, N. J. ..... 11 So. Broad St.
HACKENSACK, N. J. ..... 194 Main St.
ASBURY PARK, N. J. ..... 711 Cookman Ave.
PATERSON, N. J. ..... 253 Main St.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. ..... 508 Bloomfield Ave.
MT. VERNON, N. Y. ..... 32 So. 6th Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. ..... 333 Main St.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. ..... 91 Main St.
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Boucle Weave with the new rounding shawl collar and cuffs of opossum, $48

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Winter coats are entirely different this year, being slim and slender of silhouette with fitted waistlines and wider shoulder effects.

You will be astonished at the wealth of carefully chosen furs that form the luxurious collars and cuffs. Jap weasel, caracul, skunk, opossum and wolf selected for their soft, full furred, supple skins.

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THIRD FLOOR

PRICE-CUTTING CRITICIZED AT RETAIL MEETING

Delegates Told It Ruins Values, Profits, and Public Confidence

Warnings that low-priced merchandise may be inferior in quality; that predatory price cutting ruins values, profits and public confidence, and that advertising must reach all the people stores want to serve, was sounded today at the second session of the three-day Boston conference on retail distribution, at the University Club, Boston.

The conference is under auspices of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with educational institutions, civic and trade organizations.

Mr. Frank A. Krim of Worcester presided at the opening session today. Discussion followed the addresses of prominent speakers. Mr. Samuel Klein, executive director of the Industrial Council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry, spoke on "How Can We Improve Trade Relations in the Women's Apparel Field?" Mr. John David of New York discussed "Taking Advantage of a Depression." Mr. Benjamin H. Namm of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke on "Is Retail Advertising Efficient?"

At the luncheon session, Mr. E. J. Frost, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston, presided, the speaker being Mr. Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times.

In the afternoon, Mr. Harry R. Tosdal, professor of marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, presided over a symposium by leading trade paper editors, based on special surveys, known as "1932 Headlines as Foreseen by the Business Press."

Independent Stores

Properly managed independent stores have a place in the field of retail distribution as secure as it ever was, Mr. Krim told the delegates, pointing out that the experience of the past two years makes what may have been an opinion before an accepted fact now.

"Demand for merchandise at lower prices has brought into the markets vast quantities of goods of inferior quality, substantially below the standards usually insisted upon by dependable stores," he said. "Cheap merchandise of this type can rapidly break down the reputation and good will which years of conscientious merchandising have built up and the temptation to add volume by the sale of this merchandise must be resisted."

Business emerging in good conditions from the test of 1930 and 1931 can practically assure its future success by taking advantage of opportunities that are brought to it by the depression, said Mr. David. "Those businesses that are closely watched and carefully guided, in which the merchandise is zealously inspected before it is offered for sale, and is offered truthfully, have nothing to fear from the future. They will emerge triumphant, with greater stability and greater profit than ever," he said.

Sales promotion now considers imagination, said Mr. Namm. Instinctive selling has given way to analytical selling, he continued. Stores now make an honest effort first to determine just who their customers are, what they want to buy, how much they want to spend and how they may best be reached.

Retail advertising, however, is lacking in scope, especially in the field of public relations, he continued. "Advertising can do more than just sell goods! It can, if properly employed, protect profits, correct abuses and bring about a better understanding between stores and their customers. It can help to improve the heavy returns of merchandise, unsound legislation and predatory price-cutting."

Commercial Research

Commercial research is pioneering into unexplored field of markets—is found in the minds of men active in business, Mr. Charles Coolidge Parlin, manager of the division of commercial research of the Curtis Publishing Company, told the conference yesterday. He traced the value of research to industry in all its phases. It is already performing an important service to industry, he said. "In the future, it will perform a much greater service. Competition is becoming more keen. Less can safely be left to chance; more must be founded on accurate information."

Installment buying, which has been blamed by many economists as being partly responsible for the depression, was defended by Mr. Julian Goldman, president of Julian Goldman Stores, Inc., as the real solution of the present underconsumption that is the main cause "retarding our recovery from this depression."

"I am firmly convinced," he said, "that this depression will not be terminated unless the consumers of this nation commence buying the things they have stopped buying and start the wheels of industry again. Something must be done to arouse the public to realize that it is their buying power that can give them assurance of the continuity of their own employment and provide jobs for the unemployed. The use of installment selling helped us out of the depression of 1921. Why not employ it again to help us out of this depression?

"Spending huge sums for public works that are not needed now means that we are tapping reservoirs that would be of great benefit in future years in keeping us on the road to recovery. The reservoir that should be tapped now is the buying power of the consumer, which can do more than any other force to start the wheels of industry."

Pointing out that doles, unemployment insurance and public works construction are not the solution, Mr. Goldman said, "England, after the war, tried many large experiments in public works to provide employment for the people. Most of the countries of Europe tried something of the kind. France had a big job to repair its devasted regions and so did Belgium. In no case were these public works great enough to employ more than a small fraction of the country's labor.

"Doles and unemployment insurance, which are charity in disguise, have been tried both by England and Germany and not only have they been a complete failure but they almost wrecked the finances of both nations. Besides, they rob the people of initiative and thwart every other plan for improvement."

Ready for Recovery

Being ready for business recovery when it comes is more important than the precise date of its arrival, said Mr. Paul T. Cherington, distribution consultant of New York. Its arrival is not far off, and it may have already begun, he stated.

"This is a period of business recovery," he added. "It is a time which calls for action, decision, daring—all attributes of youth. The leaders of American business for the next 10 years are being chosen now. Anybody who wants to be one of them has no time to lose."

Stressing the prosperous future for small town stores, Mr. J. C. Penney, founder of the J. C. Penney Company, disputed the theory that small individual stores were unable to survive because of chain stores, cooperating merchandising units and branches operated by large department stores.

"The small community store can add to its anticipation of success by its willingness to make itself a steadily increasing factor of convenience in its community," Mr. Penney said.

"It is interesting to learn that what may be considered by the local merchant as an encroachment on his business opportunity by the entrance of these types of stores has in numerous cases been followed by an increase in the business opportunities shared by the local stores.

"Entrance of aggressive stores in small communities prompts the assumption that the business is going to be further divided to a point where no one has a real opportunity. What really happens in a majority of cases is that the local community suddenly finds that more people are coming into town, and that the trading area is being expanded."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

EVENTS TONIGHT

Cohasset: Last carillon recital of season, by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30; program as follows:

Duet, from the "Pearlfishers" ..... Bizet
Last Rose of Summer ..... Folk Song
Christmas Songs:
Paraissez, Monarque Aimable
King Wenceslas
Gondellied ..... Mendelssohn
Gipsy Rondo (Hungarian Rondo) ... Haydn
Hearts of Oak ..... Boyce
Song of Songs ..... Moya
Andante ..... Pinsuti
Ave Maria ..... Schubert

Financial Advertisers Association Convention: Group dinner, 7; investment departmental dinner, Parlor D; new business dinner, Parlor C; trust development and advertising dinner, Parlor A; dancing, 9:30, Hotel Statler.

Brockton: First night, Brockton Fair, through Sept. 19.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Million," French film. Continuous.

Metropolitan—"Merely Mary Ann." Continuous.

Lyric—"The Mikado." 8:15.

Shubert—"Meet, My Sister." 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Interstate Commerce Commission, Parlors D and E. Assembly and luncheon, Fire Chiefs' Club, Parlors A and B. Meeting Zonta Clubs, Room 1314. Meeting the Gummed Industries Association, Parlor.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Rooms, Miss Doane, 11.

Brockton: Brockton Fair, through Sept. 19.

Boston Conference on Retail Distribution: Morning meetings, 9; luncheon session, 12:45; afternoon session (open to public), 2:15. University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place.

Financial Advertisers Association Conference: Departmental sessions, 9:30; investment departmental, Parlor C; new business departmental, Parlor A; savings departmental, Salle Moderne, 10; commercial departmental, Parlor A, 3; savings departmental, Salle Moderne, 3; Hotel Statler.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, "Aviation Day"; address, "The Practical Side of Aviation," by Mr. Porter H. Adams, president, National Aeronautical Association; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. American twentieth century water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast and others. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Street — General members' exhibition. Through Sept. 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Work by pupils of the A. K. Cross Art School. Through Sept. 26.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street — Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Scharvee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

PRINTERS HEAR PREDICTION OF 21-HOUR WEEK

Federation of Labor Official Urges Five Days as First Step

Adoption of the five-day week as the one greatest step toward stabilized employment was urged by Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in an address today before delegates to the seventy-sixth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, in session at the Hotel Bradford this week.

Mr. Morrison, who attended his first convention of the Typographical Association in 1896, and who has held his present position with the national labor organization since 1897, declared that the public is at last realizing what the shorter working hour will mean in spreading employment.

This change, he continued, can only be brought about through the trade unions and workers of the country, and every member of the union was urged to consider seriously the various labor proposals which are to be presented before the parent body for discussion.

Every Printer at Work

"With the adoption of a five-day week," Mr. Morrison said, "I see every printer in every jurisdiction finding employment. Every man and every woman will earn a wage which will enable them to live reasonably comfortable. Step by step we are marching along. I see bright days ahead and I will go so far as to say that the time will come when the world's work will be done in 21 hours a week."

He explained in reviewing the progress of labor since his first days with the American Federation of Labor that his statement was based upon the great strides labor has taken in the last century. Even in 1896, Mr. Morrison pointed out, the union adopted a five-year labor plan whereby at the end of the last year workers were employed on a five-day basis.

Representatives of industry can put the five-day week and shorter working hours into effect, Mr. Morrison said. President Hoover could call a conference of industrial executives all over the country and direct them to devise a means for an immediate change in the working hours of their establishments, he declared.

"I feel that a change must come soon," Mr. Morrison said. "The public will not stand peacefully by and see these conditions still continue."

Mr. Morrison told the delegates to point out how many times wages had been increased and how many hours have been taken from the working day since the Labor Federation was organized if the argument should be presented that Labor bodies are moving too solwly toward better labor conditions. He said that the union working hours have been decreased from 59 hours a week in 1896 to 44 at the present time. Mr. Charles P. Howard, president of the association, introduced the speaker.

Mr. John J. Manning, secretary of the label trades department, A. F. of L., also spoke to the gathering of more than 600 this morning. He urged for sympathetic cooperation in regard to uses of shop cards and buttons.

Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, extended the greetings of the Commonwealth and offered an invitation to the delegates to visit the State House and personally meet Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Labor, Capital and management hold the reins of employment conditions, Mr. Charles P. Howard, president of the International Union, declared in an address at the opening session yesterday. It is these three runners of industry which will work out a more equal distribution of wealth, he said, and they "must sit down around the table and find the cure for the condition from which all elements are suffering."

Mayor James M. Curley welcomed the delegates to Boston and briefly described his plan of a five-day week for city employees. He said that the objectors to the idea seem to forget that the only market left for American production during the next 50 years is America itself. This, he pointed out, can be created only by a well-paid, contented, consuming people.

Other speakers at the meeting included Mr. Leo P. Greene, president of Boston Union 13; Mr. Daniel J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council, and Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The latter speaker urged for the removal from all industries of children between 10 and 16 years. It is time organized labor forgot about state's rights and national rights on the question of child labor, Mr. Moriarty said. What is needed, he declared, is action against employers who exploit children to maintain low wages.

The afternoon was given over to the entertainment committee of the Boston Union and the delegates were taken to Norumbega Park, where they enjoyed sports and a dinner.

PLEA FOR RAILROAD RATES RISE MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 15—Advance in railway rates as a protection to railway credit and as a means whereby carriers may maintain their service and properties and increase employment, is held "stronger than the argument for huge expenditures of taxes upon public works to give increased employment," according to Mr. J. B. Wood, treasurer of the Central Vermont Railway.

Mr. Wood told the Montpelier Rotary Club yesterday that he questioned whether most of the public works on which billions of dollars are spent annually, with a corresponding effect on taxes, are needed by the public as much as good railway service or the need of railways to increase their revenues to enable them to maintain such service.

Bus Extension Denied in Boston

Two petitions for extension of the bus service of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway were turned down by the Boston City Council yesterday. The road asked for permission to run buses from East Dedham to Forest Hills and from Pierce Square to Ashmont Station.

On the compulsory automobile insurance question, the council went on record as opposed to any increase in rates. It was also ordered that a bill be submitted to the Legislature requiring all applications for car registrations must give the name of the owner of the car to be registered.

Other orders passed called for appropriations of $150,000 for sewerage work by the Public Works Department, $850,000 for high school construction, $700,000 for new police stations on Berkeley Street and for alterations on others.

PEACE CARAVAN REACHES PITTSFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15—Prominent members of the Women's International League were greeted by an escort of automobiles and police when the transcontinental disarmament caravan reached this city yesterday afternoon bearing a mammoth petition to President Hoover for universal disarmament at the 1932 world conference. Miss Katherine Devereux Blake of New York spoke briefly on the City Hall steps, terming the caravan the most dramatic venture ever undertaken for peace in this country.

Miss Mary Duggan of Boston gave a welcome from the Massachusetts State Branch of the League. From Pittsfield the caravan proceeded into Vermont today and will go to Portland, Me., Friday before starting back down the coast on the last lap of the transcontinental journey to reach Washington Oct. 10.

GERMAN ENGINEER ADDS M. I. T. COURSE

Practical courses on the general theory and design of hyraulic turbines and pumps will be given this year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by Prof. W. Spannhake of the Technische Hochschule in Karlsruhe, Ger. He is to supervise graduate research work on model turbines and pumps as well, it was announced at the institute today.

Professor Spannhake has established an excellent experimental laboratory for the use of models in Karlsruhe where studies were made of the models for the huge Ryburg-Schworstadt hydroelectric plant on the Rhine. He is the designer of the Pottinger turbine and was for two years the chief engineer in charge of the designs of the turbines at the Aufkirchen and Rheinfelden hydroelectric plants near Munich.

WILD LIFE RETREAT IS ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15—Establishment of a new wild-life sanctuary was revealed last night, when Mayor Jay P. Barnes and members of the Board of Aldermen signed papers of incorporation for the Dorothy Frances Rice Sanctuary for Wild Life, Inc., located in Peru, Mass. The sanctuary is being established by Mrs. Rice in accordance with the wishes of her husband, Mr. Oran W. Rice, a native of Fitchburg. It is named in memory of their daughter.

The sanctuary comprises 300 acres of spruce and hardwood timber land on the Middlefield road. Mrs. Rice sailed for Europe some time ago, expressing a desire that nothing be said about her plans until she was abroad.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler, probably with showers tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler; moderate southwest, shifting to northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, with showers this afternoon and probably in the south portion tonight; Wednesday generally fair and cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and cooler tonight; Wednesday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds and mostly overcast weather, with showers tonight and possibly near Sandy Hook Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.15	Max. Sept.14		8 a.m. Sept.15	Max. Sept.14
Atlantic City	74	82	Nantucket	72	78
Bismarck	44	68	New Orleans	80	90
Boston	76	92	New York	74	88
Buffalo	68	78	Norfolk, Va.	72	88
Calgary	40		North Platte	60	86
Charleston	74	94	Philadelphia	76	90
Chicago	68	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	90
Cincinnati	72	86	Pittsburgh	74	94
Denver	56	68	Portland, Me.	70	92
Eastport, Me.	62	72	Raleigh	72	88
Hatteras	82	88	St. Louis	80	94
Helena, Mont.	42	66	St. Paul	54	78
Huron, S. D.	56	78	Salt Lake City	66	82
Jacksonville	78	86	San Francisco	60	68
Kansas City	84	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	92
Key West	82	84	Seattle	54	64
Los Angeles	58	72	Tampa	78	88
Memphis	76	92	Washington	72	92
Miami, Fla.	86	86	Wichita, Kan.	80	98
Montreal	68	80	Williston	48	68

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:21 p. m., Wednesday 2:51 a. m.
Height of tides 11.3 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:26 p. m.

NATIONAL RADIATOR CORPORATION

More than 31 per cent of the outstanding debentures and substantial percentages of the outstanding stock having been deposited, National Radiator Corporation has declared its reorganization plan operative.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:51 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Editorians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 "The Mixers," male quartet.
7:30 Ruth Chilton, songs.
7:45 Chocolateers: organ and piano.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar, orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos: concert orchestra; Jubilee Singers.
9:00 NBC, Cartoonists' Convention: fifteen comic strip artists; "Bugs" Baer, master of ceremonies.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Bob Pierce, soloist.
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Ranny Week's Serenade.
5:15 Scores; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 "Voice of the Organ."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; sports review; temperature.
6:02 Wallie Brown and Carron Sisters.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "The Road Back," RKO sketch.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Home Circle.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Robert Ringling, baritone; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Turning Points in History," "Napoleon Before Moscow."
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody": Tom Brown, vocalist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 The Dream Girl and her Melodists.
5:45 The Outdoor Club.
6:00 "Irish Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Edna Wallace Hopper, talk.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Tony Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Edward Jardon.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor, Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 "Famous Artists of the Air."
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Ruth Etting, guest soloist.
9:00 CBS, Minute dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers; Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dengler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Round Towners Quartet; Irene Beasley, contralto.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wits.
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Eastport Musical Program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mr. Gallagher, tenor.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 Barbara Layne, blues singer.
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:00 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "One Hundred Years in Science," Sir Oliver Lodge, from London.
5:20 CBS, "Adventures in Words," Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:00 CBS, National Security League: Grover Whalen, speaker.
6:15 CBS, "Connie" Boswell, songs.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 CBS, "Bird and Vash," comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, The Columbians.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:45 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 CBS, Dictators, Freddie Rich, director.
8:45 "China's Picked Tales," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

STANDARD OIL OF OHIO

Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio will be asked to approve an increase in the authorized common stock to provide for acquisition of the Solar Refining Company, at a special meeting Oct. 2.

Harper Method — Care of Hair, Skin and Nails
For Men and Women
Open evenings by appointment.
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CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL ANNOUNCES NEW LOW FALL AND WINTER RATES EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 15th
TAKE advantage of this mellow fall weather . . . when the seashore is most beautiful and the bathing best, and come down to Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. The comforts and hospitality of this famous hotel were never greater . . . the strain on the purse strings was never less. Write for information.
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These Apartments Have Everything!
An established and exclusive building in New York's finest residential section.
2 and 3 Rooms
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Inspection Is Cordially Invited
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Long Hair and Long Bob $5.00
Guaranteed 6 Months

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Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931.
THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.25.
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Phone Murray Hill 2-4457-8. Appointments taken until 6:00 daily, Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

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A Fuel for Every Furnace
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88 King St., E., Toronto, Can.

"Some folks think we don't iron"
In the beginning—some years ago — this laundry did wet wash almost exclusively. Today there are eight different services from which you may choose, each one taking the wash one step nearer completion. This permits a housewife to select as much or little help with her family wash problem as suits her and pay accordingly. All washings are done in rain-soft water changed ten times during the process, and at no stage is there any rubbing — simply a tumbling in pure soap suds and many rinsings. A phone message will bring you a folder explaining the eight services in detail—or stop any one of our courteous driver-salesmen in the tidy black and red trucks.
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SEMI-FINISHED
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY Ltd.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE
TORONTO

The MINDEN
Modern Apartment Hotel
Transient Guests Accommodated
An ideally located, quiet, refined and homelike dining room. Only 5 minutes' walk from down town. Handy to all East-Siders—plenty of parking space with unlimited time.
Daily Luncheon, 12 to 2, 50c and 65c
Evening Dinners, 6 to 8, $1.00 and $1.50
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123 WATERMAN STREET
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Shoes and Hosiery
For Men and Women
TENTO SHOES
for Style and Comfort
Most Styles $10.50
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Thomas F. Peirce & Son
SIX GENERATIONS OF GOOD OUTFITTING SINCE 1797
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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TICKETS AND TOURS
AT MINIMUM RATES
36 WEYBOSSET ST.
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Sale of ELGIN WRIST WATCHES
For Men and Women
1/2 Price
All tested, timed and cased by the Elgin Observatory.
Men's Elgin Watches $14.85, $22.50 and $34
Women's Elgin Watches $17.50 and $39
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

STOCK the PANTRY SALE
Now that the vacation season is over and you are back from the mountains or seashore the pantry probably needs stocking with many food items you like to keep on hand. That is why First National runs this timely sale this week. Here is a long list of the kind of everyday foods you need on your pantry shelves—priced so low as to make it economy for you to lay in a stock now. Replenish your pantry and save money, too, this week at your First National Store.
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP
The soup you never tire of—at a worthwhile stock up price
4 Cans 29c

Housecleaning Needs
It is most probable that housewives will find the necessary cleaning to be done after coming home from summer vacations. Here are many helpful items for making short work of this cleaning task.

BROOM SALE
SOLIDLY MADE—LONG LIFE
Best Quality FINAST EACH 65c
Strong Shafts—Reinforced Straw Sweeper
Standard EACH 39c

Soapine	Lge Pkg	23c	
Mule Team Borax	Pkg	15c	
Babbitt's Cleanser	Tin	5c	
S.O.S. Cleans pots and pans	2 Pkgs	25c	
Clothespins	Pkg	9c	
Sawyer's Blue	Bot	20c	
Ammonia Finast	Lge Bot	25c	
Ammonia Red Cap	Sm Bot	13c	
Mop Handles	Each	15c	
Scrub Brushes	Each	19c	
Washboards	Each	59c	
Noxon Polish	Tin	23c	
O'Cedar Polish	Tin	23c	
Window Wash Red Cap	Bot	21c	
Stove Polish Black Iron	Tin	18c	
Stove Polish Dazzle	Tin	15c	
Novite Sal Soda	Pkg	8c	
Sani Flush	Tin	23c	
Drano	Tin	22c	
Black Flag Insecticide	Tin	45c	
Gold Dust	Lge Pkg	25c	

A pure unsweetened evaporated milk
Sealect Milk 3 Tall Tins 17c
Its ivory whiteness indicates its purity
Ivory Soap 3 Med Bars 19c
Quick cook style
Rolled Oats Finast Quick Cook Lge 55 oz Pkg 15c
A fancy blue rose rice
Richmond Rice 4 12 oz Pkgs 25c
Your baking success is assured with Royal
Baking Powder Rumford Lb Can 29c
A very low price for all this week
Toilet Tissue Richmond Brand 7 Rolls 25c
Select your favorite cookies by the package
Uneedas Also all 5c package crackers 6 For 25c
California or York State—small size hand picked beans
Pea Beans 3 Lb Pkgs 21c
A crisp, crunchy breakfast cereal
Wheaties Cereal Flakes 2 Pkgs 25c
For scouring pots, pans, aluminum
Brillo 2 Pkgs 15c
Brookside Milk Quart Bot 11c
Its wholesome ingredients give this loaf its fine flavor
Prize Bread Large 20 oz White Loaf 7c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

GANDHI BACKS INDO-BRITISH PARTNERSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

the right of either partner to end the partnership at will.

At the same time, however, Mr. Gandhi emphasized that his mandate also included a stipulation that the "Congress delegate will be free to accept such adjustments as may be demonstrably in the interests of India." In the light of that mandate from the Congress, Mr. Gandhi said, he had studied the finding reached by the Federal Structure Committee of the former Round Table, as well as the statement of policy by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, when the last Round Table ended, and found the British proposals for India fell far short of what was aimed at by the Congress.

While he had liberty to accept such adjustments as might be demonstrably proved in the interests of India, he was nevertheless tied within the bonds of his mandate. Moreover, he said, the settlement at which he aimed must not be the establishment merely of a "political constitution," which apparently gave much while in reality giving nothing.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gandhi outlined the history of the Congress, stressing the fact that it was instituted by Englishmen nearly 50 years ago and had attracted all creeds and races to its ranks. He held it represented especially "the dumb, semi-starved millions in 700,000 villages" to whom the Congress cult of the spinning wheel is being carried by propaganda today.

Following Mr. Gandhi's speech and one by Pandit Madan Modan Malaviya, in which Mr. Gandhi's conclusions were indorsed, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, said that while appreciating the opportunity of hearing the Congress case, the committee was bound by the definite terms of the conference—to see if it could work out details of an all-India federation within the British Empire.

Effect of Speech Discussed

Thereafter the committee proceeded with its normal work, but the main subject of discussion in political circles is Mr. Gandhi's speech and its effect on the conference. How far Mr. Gandhi will be prepared to go in modification of the Congress program, and how far the Congress will be prepared to go in sanctioning such modifications as Mr. Gandhi accepts become vital issues on which the destiny of the new constitution may depend.

Although Mr. Gandhi attends the conference as sole delegate, Congress political authorities both in London and Simla maintain he does not represent the United opinion of the Congress.

The Congress working committee has several prominent leaders who are liable to secede from the movement if Mr. Gandhi compromises too much, and the main problem in India then will be to discover how far Congress will indorse Mr. Gandhi's action. A large body of Congress members favors moderate policy; this is the section which will undoubtedly follow Mr. Gandhi's lead.

It is felt here that Mr. Gandhi, having put the Congress case as he was authorized to do by the Karachi convention will now proceed to obtain as great a measure of independence as is compatible with the practicalities of the situation. In this respect, Mr. Gandhi already has protected himself. At the Karachi convention he informed the delegates he could give no guarantee he could bring back "complete independence," indicating then that practical issues were liable to run counter to Congress demands.

City-Manager Plan Adopted in Bangor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 15—The city-manager form of government was adopted here yesterday at a special election by a majority of 565 out of a vote of approximately 5000. This constituted acceptance of a legislative act passed by the last session.

The new charter, which goes into effect next January, provides for a council of nine members and a city manager. This council will elect a chairman who will serve as Mayor for ceremonial purposes only; it will appoint the city clerk, auditor, treasurer, school board, assessors, tax collector, water board and civil service commissioners. The manager will appoint the chief of police, chief of the fire department as well as the heads of various departments; will act as purchasing agent and will make up the budget.

Politics are expected to be eliminated in this new system which abolishes the present board composed of seven aldermen and 21 councilmen who are chosen by partisan election. The names of candidates for this council will appear, upon petition, on the official ballot, without political designation.

This council-management government in place of the present bicameral system was accepted also by voters of Brewer yesterday in a vote of 441 to 256.

Telephone Firm To Spend $1,437,704

Expenditure of $1,437,704 was authorized today by the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for new construction and improvements in plant necessary to meet the growing demand for service.

During the last three years the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has expended millions of dollars in new equipment. Most of the principal cities under the New England Telephone system have the modern dial apparatus.

Allotments for the various states amount to $1,033,668 for Massachusetts, $122,908 for Rhode Island, $143,794 for Maine, $102,775 for New Hampshire and $34,559 for Vermont.

OUT-OF-STATE CARS AID NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 15—Out-of-state motor tourists contributed no small part of the increase of more than $22,000 in the July revenue poured into the state treasury from the gasoline road toll of 4 cents a gallon, according to figures released today by State Treasurer Charles T. Patten. The deduction is arrived at by the state development commission in checking up out-of-state automobiles, showing a substantial increase over the vacation season of 1930 as compared with approximately the same number registered in this state as of a year ago.

The total amount of the road toll for July of this year was $348,018.44; for July, 1930, the amount shown in the state treasury was $326,141.66.

Bowdoin College Adds to Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Sept. 15.—Five new members have been appointed to the faculty of Bowdoin College, it was announced yesterday.

Under the Tallman Foundation, the Rev. Maurice R. Ridley of Oxford, Eng., will be visiting professor of English literature, while Mr. Ernest C. Helmreich, a graduate of the University of Illinois and formerly a member of the faculties of Purdue and Harvard universities, will be instructor in history and government.

The college announces that Mr. Reinhardt Lunde Korhen, a graduate of Charleston College in Minnesota and a student at the Harvard Graduate School, is to be instructor in mathematics and through the generosity of Mr. W. Pickard Bowdoin '94, one of the board of trustees, Mr. Ivade Tarnowsky, a graduate of Lycée de Nice, has been made instructor in French and Mr. Argimiro Martines of Santiago, Chile, instructor in Spanish.

Prof. Stanley P. Chase returns as instructor in English literature following his sabbatical year spent studying at Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Marshall P. Cram will be on leave the first semester and Prof. Charles H. Gray will take the entire year on sabbatical leave.

Theaters

"The Mikado"

Lyric Theater—The Messrs. Shubert present "The Mikado," music by Arthur Sullivan, text by W. S. Gilbert, staged and directed by Frank W. Shea, settings by Watson Barret. Week beginning Sept. 14, 1931. The cast:

The Mikado of Japan	John Dunsmure
Nanki-Poo	James R. Liddy
Ko-Ko	Robert Pitkin
Pooh-Bah	Charles E. Galagher
Pish-Tush	William C. Gordon
Yum-Yum	Marian Palmer
Pitti-Sing	Berta Donn
Peep-Bo	Rosamonde Anthony
Katisha	Anne Yago

Gilbert or Sullivan—which is the senior partner? This question has agitated the world of the lyric (small "l") theater for 40 years. Your opinion is likely to vary with the latest performance you have heard of one of their operettas. The numerous income taxpayers who assisted at last night's presentation of "The Mikado" must have concluded that the musician was the dominant factor in the famous collaboration. Very likely these Bostonians were not fooled.

So far as this official observer was concerned, the orchestra was the big gun of this opening bombardment. Recruited from among the local foes of canned music, and directed indefatigably by Max Fichandle, it gave an excellent publication of this crackling score.

The reader must not leap to the conclusion that Gilbert and the spokesmen of the stage were lagging too far behind. The fact is, principals and chorus displayed signs of careful training, and there was faithful adherence to the current customs of Gilbert and Sullivan production. The Gilbertian wit was underscored, and the familiar sallies won their response from the audience.

But to say that the company wears the mantle of Elijah would be to exaggerate. The motions were conscientiously carried out, but the Savoyard afflatus was not in evidence. Thus Mr. Pitkin's Little List closed with the items that Gilbert himself provided; not even when he was recalled did he add anything contemporary—a literal loyalty that defeated itself. And none of the principals can truthfully be described as possessing that delicate precision of pantomime, that subtlety of drollery, that rolling of the quip over the tongue, without which the true relish is lacking. Nevertheless, a large audience gave evidence on the opening night of enjoying these Americanized comicalities.

L. A. S.

"Meet My Sister"

Shubert Theater — "Meet My Sister," musical comedy adapted from the German by Harry Wagstaff Gribble; score by Ralph Benatzky. Week beginning Sept. 14, 1931. The cast:

President of the court	Ronald Brown
Assessor to the court	James Melvin
Clerk of the court	Peace Hughes
Eric Mollnar	Walter Slezak
Dolly Mollnar	Nancy McCord
Henriette	Katherine Skidmore
Charles	Boyd Davis
Marquis de Chatelard	Gerald Oliver Smith
Irma	Peggy O'Neil
Otto H. Pinkal	Julius Campo
Footman	George Spelvin

This is a mildly pleasing musical of the intime variety, which comes to Boston after a good run in New York. It is ushered in by a dramatic prologue instead of a large, elaborate, frou-frou-ing chorus, and closes with an epilogue instead of a grand finale. Despite the fall slogan, "Keep your child in school," the chorus consists of six very young boys and six almost equally young girls, all of whom cut vigorous capers with youthful gusto and not a little skill. The girls are true to form in two respects. They not only execute the intricate ugliness of tap-jazz steps with super-pep; they sing in a jangle of the "little girl" voices used by chorus girls of all ages. The boys gleefully display athletic prowess and acrobatic agility.

Nancy McCord, the countess who goes to extravagant lengths to win the love of the young professor, her whilom librarian, is a personable young woman who proves that soprano is more becoming to the singing than the speaking voice. Her songs were enjoyable, but when she spoke we had more difficulty in understanding her than we did in perceiving why it was so hard for her to "get her man." Her voice needs replacing—about an octave lower.

Walter Slezak, looking like a nice blond German boy, but said to be Czechoslovakian, has all the charm of foreign accent and European manners. He is a musical comedy tenor with a difference—the exotic touch, and a simple, natural way with him. He repeats the refrain of one of his songs in French and German delightfully.

Harry Welsh is easily recognizable as the comedian. Peggy O'Neill dances lavishly, with a strain of coarseness in lines and gesture. Ronald Brown does his little extremely well. The butler and the marquis are believable. In fact, the entire cast fits agreeably into the picture. A good entertainment for an idle evening.

Boston Stage Notes

Milton Aborn's production of "The Mikado" will open at the Colonial next Monday evening.

The Stratford-upon-Avon Players will open a two-weeks Shakespearean season at the Tremont Oct. 5.

FALL RIVER VALUES DROP $25,681,400

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—Property valuations in Fall River this year dropped $25,681,400 under those of last year, the board of assessors announced today.

The valuation this year was set at $123,333,400. The tax rate was set at $40, an increase of $1.20.

WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT

Weston Electrical Instrument Company omitted its quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock due at this time.

Maine Amendment Approved by Voters

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 15 (AP)—A proposed constitutional amendment to give a new basis for determining the number of state senators and to automatically add one more member of the upper house to the delegations from Oxford and Androscoggin counties today had the apparent approval of the voters of Maine.

Sixty-one of the 518 cities and towns, representing approximately one-half of the voting population of the state, voted yes, 6236; no, 3592.

The reported vote represented four counties complete—Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec and Sagadahoc—and 15 of the 20 cities in the state.

The vote was slightly more than one-tenth that cast in the gubernatorial contest in 1928.

Additional returns were not expected to alter the results greatly as Oxford—slated to gain an extra Senator—would, it was believed, have to muster a majority favoring the amendment to offset any small inroads from the conservative yet to be reported.

TSAR OF INSURANCE COMPANIES PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—The Hartford Courant today said 40 executives, representing 115 fire insurance companies, had decided to appoint a general executive who will be given broad powers in deciding general policies for all companies represented.

The executive, or president of the insurance executives' association, formed by the 40 executives, will be given almost dictatorial powers, the paper said, with a relationship to the fire insurance industry similar to that of Kenesaw Mountain Landis to baseball and Will Hays to the motion picture industry.

Duke of York's Boys' Camp Linked To Stout Chain of British Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk, Eng.—The Duke of York's annual camp, where 200 boys from industrial firms and one from the great British vehicle are brought together for a week by the sea, has ceased to be an experiment and has become an established success.

For several years the camp was held at New Romney on the Sussex coast, but this year from Aug. 1-6 it was pitched at Southwold in Suffolk. For the first time, all the boys have been under canvas. At New Romney old war-time buildings were used.

The Duke of York has taken the same interest in this camp as in the first, when its success was in doubt. He gets into camp kit and adds to the complete lack of formality which everyone appreciates.

The camp is divided into 20 sections, each of which is composed of 10 boys from the factories and 10 from the schools, and the rivalry to win a high place in the games list becomes keener as the week goes on.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15—Advance sales of more than 3000 admissions assured the success of the eighty-second annual Franklin County Agricultural Fair almost before it opened last night. A record gram, and exhibition halls and gram(and exhibition halls and stables were crowded today. The exhibit of county school children's handiwork was the largest and most varied in the history of the fair.

THE NAVARRO
Apartment Hotel
112 Central Park South
(59th Street)
An exclusive apartment hotel with a panoramic view of Central Park. Suites of 1, 2, 3 or more rooms with terraces, furnished or unfurnished, on long or short term leases. Suitable for housekeeping—complete hotel service and excellent restaurant.
F. J. Cashen, Manager Circle 7-7900

THE WYNDHAM
Apartment Hotel
42 West 58th Street
(In the Park Plaza Section)
An attractive home of social distinction in the shopping and amusement center of New York. All suites of 1, 2, 3 or more rooms, furnished or unfurnished, are equipped for housekeeping; complete hotel service. Permanent or transient basis. Excellent restaurant.
W. A. Ariel, Manager PLaza 3-3500

THE MIRABEAU
Apartment Hotel
28 East 70th Street
(Corner Madison Avenue)
An attractive home on the exclusive east side. Suites of 1, 2, 3 or more rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service on permanent or transient basis. Suites equipped for housekeeping. Famous Mirabeau Restaurant in the building.
R. B. Blitch, Manager
RHinelander 4-1750

Westchester Apartments
NEW YORK

Bronxville
Custer Arms
671 Palmer Avenue, adjoining Bronx River Reservation; Dining Alcoves; Fireplaces; Cedar Closets; Restaurant. 4 rooms $130; 5 rooms $140; 6 rooms 3 baths $200.

Scarsdale Manor
Thornycroft
Garth Road. Sleeping Porches; Dining Alcoves; Cedar Closets; Private Garages Available. 3 rooms $90; 4 rooms $125; 5 rooms $150.

Pelham Manor
Witherbee Court
Boston Post and Wynnewood Roads, adjoining and overlooking the Pelham Country Club; Dining Alcoves; Fireplaces; Garage. 4 rooms $150; 6 rooms 3 baths $250.

New Rochelle
Locust Arms
59 Locust Avenue. Dining Alcoves; Fireplaces; Porches; 3 rooms $90; 4 rooms $130; 5 rooms $140; 6 rooms 2 baths $175.

The above buildings are under
RELIANCE MANAGEMENT
which assures 100% maintenance, courteous service and selected tenants. Apply on the premises or telephone our Westchester office, Scarsdale, 472.
BROKERS PROTECTED

Coward Comfort cannot be bought elsewhere—at any price.

YOUR BOY'S FEET WILL GROW NORMALLY...
HIS ANKLES WILL GROW STRAIGHT
if he wears this sturdy
COWARD SHOE

For this shoe is designed over a special Coward orthopedic last, which gives a firm built-in support to the arch, and leaves plenty of room for free movement. Moreover, this shoe has the famous Coward extension heel which gives additional support to the arch and provides a broad heel base to protect the ankle from turning.

Boys *like* this shoe. They seem to be able to run faster and play harder in it. Parents like it, too, for it will wear and hold its shape under the hardest kind of wear.

Black or tan calf
$7.45
Sizes 11 to 2
Widths A to EE

The Coward Shoe
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
37 West 47th Street, New York
270 Greenwich Street, New York
30 West Street, Near Tremont, Boston

Damask Draperies
(above) lined with sateen. 50 inches wide; 2¼ yards long; made with pinch pleated tops, tiebacks. Rust, green, gold, blue, eggplant, red. **9.95** *pair*

Chintz Draperies
(below) in a Georgian fern-and-flower design. Plum, green, natural and rust grounds, with contrasting binding. 2¾ yards long; 36 in. wide. **5.95** *pair*

Lord & Taylor's Draperies
Eighth Floor

Ready to hang

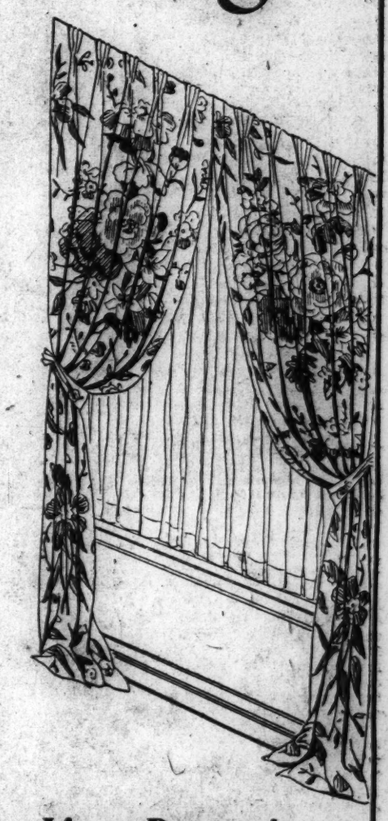
Take a blue pencil and mark "draperies" off your Fall list of decorating chores. We've done them for you—done all the matching and measuring, all the welting and fulling and pleating. Done them in the Lord & Taylor manner—with an expert touch and a passion for detail!

We've done them up brown—and for that matter green and apricot and magenta and every other color. We've done them in linen and chintz and cretonne—in taffeta, damask, and moire. You're pretty sure to find the perfect draperies for every room somewhere in our collection.

And while you've got that pencil out, do a little figuring. Look at any pair of curtains shown here. Now, keeping in mind that they're Lord & Taylor quality, estimate the yardage and cost of labor. It's true! You're not only saving time and bother; you're saving *money* too.

You'll find plenty of pleasant surprises at Lord & Taylor in the way of price—but you can count on the same old standard of quality! And our advice this year is, wherever you shop, whatever you buy, *keep your quality complex*—for

Discretion *is the better part of* **Value**



Linen Draperies
(above). An English floral print that will be admirable with Georgian or Colonial furniture. Softly blended colors on natural grounds. **12.50** *pair*

Chintz Draperies
(below). "Aster" a new, exclusive Lord & Taylor pattern with a Victorian leaning. In green, sea blue and brown. Pinch pleated top; knife pleated edge. **8.95** *pair*

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

INDIFFERENCE TO LAWS HELD WORST DANGER

Landrith Opens Allied Dry Campaign Session in Santa Fe, N. M.

Indifference to law, "selected anarchy" and claims of increased employment with the legalization of beer were scored on three "fronts" yesterday while campaigners of the Allied Forces for Prohibition continued their nation-wide move.

Constitutional issues of the dry question were discussed at Trinidad, Colo., the beer legalizing suggestion was attacked at Dodge City, Kan., and the dangers of indifference warned of at Santa Fe, N. M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 15—Indifference is the worst danger in this country today, Dr. Ira C. Landrith, chairman of the citizenship department of Christian Endeavor, said yesterday in opening the three-day meetings here of the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

As an American concerned with the welfare of his country, Dr. Landrith insisted that it is not being meddlesome "to help toward the greatest good of the greatest number of people," and asserted that criticism of existing conditions often arouses people from their indifference.

"People are being aroused to work for prohibition as they have never worked before," he said. "They realize that there are two sides to prohibition—law observance and law enforcement. Some day it will be as much a crime to buy liquor as to sell it, for the question of law observance is becoming felt more and more in this land. When that day comes any woman's home where liquor is served will be regarded as being in the same place as the old-time saloon.

"And if we could defeat the saloon when it was only a legalized iniquity, surely we can keep it licked now that it is a crime. Uncle Sam is with us in this, and Uncle Sam is a powerful ally.

"I hear people say that prohibition was unexpected. That could not have been possible, for 33 States were dry before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed and only 36 States were necessary for ratification.

"Friends of prohibition must take the offensive and show the wet press of the country that they cannot fool the ordinary man and woman with their false and restless scare-head news."

Mayor John C. McConvery of Santa Fe spoke of his determination to enforce prohibition in this oldest capital city. In spite of a rainy night the meeting was well attended by many interested people, who greeted each of the allied campaigners with enthusiasm.

Mr. Grant M. Hudson, former Congressman from Michigan, quoted Abraham Lincoln as saying that reverence for law was the basis of citizenship, and that since the Eighteenth Amendment was in the Constitution to stay it must be accorded respect and observance.

Mr. Hudson said the prohibition fight would not be over until every distillery and every brewery in the land was demolished. He spoke of the error in allowing prescription liquor to be made, and complimented New Mexico on the fact that the law prohibits liquor from being prescribed by doctors.

Mr. Robert R. Ropp, chairman of Allied Youth, spoke to a large group of school children. He told of his great interest in coming to the end of the Santa Fe Trail, but explained that it was not the end of the trail for him, but only the beginning of a long journey to cement the youth of the country for prohibition and to give them, in the youth movement, a chance to express their high ideals without being misinterpreted as "gin filled flaming youth."

Poling Denies Labor's Claim That Legalized Beer Would Aid Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DODGE CITY, Kan., Sept. 15—Dr. Daniel Poling, leader of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, who closed a three-day crusade here yesterday, challenged the claims of organized labor that legalized beer would provide employment for more than 1,000,000 people.

"In the top year for the trade before prohibition less than 800,000 men were employed in the entire beer enterprise," he said. "Of these 400,000 were connected with distribution in saloons, but practically every wet declares against the return of the saloon." Dr. Poling said. "When Mr. Busch talks about putting 2,000,000 unemployed to work he must be considering an enormous increase in operation and expenditure. Today more men and women are employed in the soft drink departments of drug stores, in fruit juice stands and in delicatessens than were ever employed in the liquor traffic."

Dr. Poling said prohibition at its worst was better than the license system at its best. In his afternoon address, Dr. Poling said the enemies of youth were grownups who did not know how to behave themselves, not prohibition, and that the most urgent need of youth today is the good example rather than slander.

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, who teamed with Dr. Poling on the closing day of the campaign which has brought the dry plea for more recruits into the heart of the wheat belt in the Southwest, and which has drawn hundreds of farmers and town dwellers from a large area, emphasized the need of solidarity in opposing wet propaganda. Many have enrolled in the Allied Forces, whose objective has been presented as without political bias and solely to mobilize the dry strength of the nation to prevent repeal or nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Every speaker has referred to prohibition as the big issue for consideration of the people in 1932. Mr. C. C. Isely, a Dodge City lumber dealer and grain man, was named permanent chairman of the Southwest Allied Youth group.

'Selected Anarchy' Is Hit At Rally in Colorado City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 15 — People from far and near came here yesterday, where a three-day crusade of the Allied Forces for Prohibition is being held. Attendance was larger than at Sunday's meetings.

Col. Raymond Robins, social economist, and Norma C. Brown, secretary of the organization, spoke Monday. Colonel Robins stressed the constitutional phases of prohibition. "A condition of selective anarchy exists when people select one portion of the Constitution, or some laws to obey, and reject or disobey other portions or laws," he stated. He painted a picture of Abraham Lincoln enlisting himself in the cause of free soilers to put down human slavery, and contrasted the Great Emancipator with citizens of today who would by repeal, modification, nullification or otherwise bring about a "worse human slavery" through legalizing the liquor traffic.

Colonel Robins reviewed achievements of prohibition enforcement in a 10-year period and exclaimed, "It will not down."

Las Animas County, of which Trinidad is the county seat, has never voted dry.

U. S. Insurance Men Hear Safety Plea

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15 (AP)—Mr. Howard P. Dunham, insurance commissioner of Connecticut, on the program of the convention of the insurance commissioners of America here today, urged promotion of highway safety measures.

He estimated that there are 35,000 fatalities and more than 1,000,000 injuries in motorcar accidents each year, costing the nation $2,000,000,000 annually.

"The constantly increasing frequency and steadily growing severity of automobile accidents, together with the trend toward larger and larger demands for damages," Mr. Dunham said, "is making the cost of such necessary protection higher for the public and making it more difficult for the companies to keep this important branch of casualty business so balanced that the solvency of many companies will not be threatened."

BIG BANKS TOLD OF NECESSITY FOR ADVERTISING

Financial 'Ad' Men Hear Leaders in Their Field at Convention

Greater necessity for national and international advertising by the larger national banks of the United States was the keynote of speeches at today's session of the Financial Advertisers' Association convention in the Hotel Statler, Boston. The growing importance of this nation in the international phases of economic and political relationships was presented as the reason.

Mr. Edwin Bird Wilson, president of Edwin Bird Wilson, Inc., New York, speaking on the subject of the "New Importance of Commercial Advertising," said that business now urgently requires the best banking counsel and support. In every large city of this country there is at least one bank that could advertise profitably in national magazines and in the leading newspapers throughout the nation, and also in certain publications in foreign countries.

"It seems clear, as we move into the international phases of economic and political relationships, that what people think determines what governments, institutions, business and banks shall be," he said. "And so, it is most important for the large banks to cultivate public confidence in great measure. They cannot have too much of it either at home or abroad. Big American banks need to advertise nationally and internationally."

Placing Responsibility

Mr. Alexander D. Chiquoine Jr., vice-president of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York, taking up the question from the viewpoint of operation, said that the first thing to be considered in a good advertising campaign is the "placing of responsibility." The old axiom that too many cooks spoil the broth is as good now as yesterday.

Start squarely, he urged, and bring to the banking institution the best man available. Then place upon him the responsibility of his department. Accept his ideas and do not meddle with the campaign he lays out.

"Consistency of advertising is equally important as the selection of an advertising manager," he said. "The quality of sticking to a program is requisite to practical advertising. Consistency and coöperation with various departments in an institution is the sound course over which sure results may be reached."

In general business, advertising is not a separate and distinct activity, Mr. Chiquoine reminded the delegates. It cannot be isolated at any time, for it is an essential part of the selling and the growth of business.

Reiterating the necessity for the larger banks to extend their scope of advertising, Mr. L. W. Munro, New England manager of Doremus & Co., Boston, declared that by so doing they would attract commercial business.

How careful the bank executives are, in zealously guarding and examining all statements appearing under the name of their institution, he never had realized until recently, he said. The most profitable customer to a high-grade banking institution is the man accustomed to dealing with facts and figures.

Definite Things

In bank advertising certain definite things can be accomplished, he explained. The establishing of a certain amount of "well-knowness" of the bank's name, establishing an atmosphere of strength and aggressiveness, establishing the bank as being greater than the community in which it works, getting across to the public that the bank has a national viewpoint, and strengthening the bank's position in the mind of the public and other bank officials.

Turning to the question of bank loans as affected by advertising Mr. Charles H. McMahon, assistant vice-president of the First National Bank, Detroit, said that the question is of paramount importance because there had been a change in the public's attitude toward such institutions. Judicious advertising, however, could change that attitude, just as a lack of advertising has been the contributing cause for it.

"Many banks have been on the carpet so to speak, from New York to San Francisco," he said, "and it is a tribute to the policy of the public's relations toward its institutions that this has occurred. Whether the customer was satisfied or not in the old days he is not necessarily content today. If his discontent is based on misunderstanding it can be altered.

"I believe a bank with a well-formulated loan policy can advertise that policy with profit. However, many bankers disagree with me. I believe, nevertheless, the lack of such a policy has been a contributing cause to the frozen condition of closed banks."

The "My One Best Bet" contest, seeking the most successful methods of financial advertising for banks, was won by C. H. Mahaffey, First National Bank, Detroit. Fourteen men participated in the event. Diplomas were awarded by Carroll J. Swan, president of the Advertising Club of Boston.

INDUSTRY URGED TO SETTLE DOWN AND HEW TO LINE

(Continued from Page 1)

the full effects of this upon our law and policy for the future.

"In the second place there are signs of a change in point of view regarding the utilities as institutions for public service. Government takes a larger and larger share of the proceeds through taxation, and then devotes an ever-increasing share of its revenues to tax of regulation and management until the time comes when government has itself to raise money from other sources in order to supply the crisis in a field from which private capital has fled.

Government Insatiable

"Now government wants much more than the stockholders. A large part of all wealth is controlled and spent by government. A great deal of business initiative incentive and opportunities for experiment and development, as well as human liberty itself, have gone along with the money, and the money taken out of the channels of productive enterprise is used in establishing an ever increasing participation of government in the regulation and management of the business."

One of the mistaken phases of the situation, Judge Ranson said, is that depression must proceed and run its own course.

"Such an abdication of leadership," he asserted, "seems unworthy of American men and unworthy of the American bar. The responsibility for taking the lead against depression and disaster rests in the public thought with leaders of industry and finance.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Claribel H. Warner, New York, N. Y.
William S. Warner, Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Rose J. Heppner, Glenview, Ill.
Mrs. Tina J. Heppner, Glenview, Ill.
Mrs. Arnold E. Trask, Yarmouth North, Nova Scotia.
Mrs. Verda J. Paris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Ellen R. Paris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Herman Reynolds, Royal Oak, Mich.
C. Herman Reynolds, Royal Oak, Mich.
Mrs. J. R. Matthiesen, Chicago, Ill.
J. R. Matthiesen, Chicago, Ill.
Martha L. Dill, Harvey, Ill.
Herman J. Dill, Harvey, Ill.
Mrs. Emma M. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Winifred J. Seaver, Germantown, Penna.
Mrs. Earl Russell, Peoria, Ill.
Jack V. Seaver, Germantown, Penna.
Mrs. Florence M. Stuck, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elsie H. McKee, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Carey, Atlantic City, N. J.
Jesse H. Carey, Atlantic City, N. J.
Miss Elizabeth A. Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Hardy Trimble, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. C. W. Satterfield, San Antonio, Texas.
C. W. Satterfield, San Antonio, Texas.
Christian L. Hansen, Troy, N. Y.
Meredyth Able, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, Miami, Fla.
Emma A. Sewey, Troy, N. Y.
Mrs. Hermina Gloss, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Imre Coloman Gloss, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Walker, East Orange, N. J.
Milton F. Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Andrew Walker, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Louise Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Frederick A. Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Earl G. Herminghaus, St. Louis, Mo.
Irene Langworthy Cochran, Miami, Fla.

Hoover Conference on Homes Scheduled to Be Held Dec. 2-5

(Continued from Page 1)

to make the study and set up a national conference for consideration of the data and recommendations of expert committees.

The plan is somewhat similar to that of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, held in Washington in November, 1930. Funds have been provided privately to cover research and other activities of the committees of the housing conference.

Among the associations represented in the planning committee were the following:

American Civic Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Home Economics Association, American Institute of Architects, Associated General Contractors, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, Better Homes in America, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Association of Builders' Exchanges, National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Farmers' Union, National Grange, National Housing Association, Russell Sage Foundation, Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers' Association, United States League of Building and Loan Associations, Women's National Farm and Garden Association.

First of Kind in U. S.

The conference in December will be the first of its kind on this scale in the United States. It will deal with the whole question of home construction and ownership, and of the home environment. It will embrace finance, design, equipment, city planning, household management and many other aspects.

Twenty-five committees, headed by men and women of authority and experience in various phases of the question, have been engaged for months in gathering and analysing available information and in making additional studies and inquiries. Their work is being correlated so that on the basis of the facts a collective judgment may be formulated upon the best contemporary experience of leaders who have special knowledge of the subjects.

It, obviously, is not our purpose to set up the Federal Government in the building of homes. But the conference will, I believe, afford a basis for the development of a sound policy and inspire better voluntary organization to cope with the problem.

Adequate housing goes to the very roots of well-being of the family, and the family is the social unit of the nation. The question involves important aspects of health, morals, education, and efficiency. Nothing contributes more to social stability and the happiness of our people than the surroundings of their homes.

Although we have a larger proportion of adequate housing than any other country, we have not yet reached our ideal of homes for all our people. It should be possible in our country for any person of sound character and industrious habits to provide himself with adequate and suitable housing and preferably to own his own home.

Says Policy a Sound One

This principle I believe to be sound and controlling at all times. It is unnecessary to point out the beneficial effect which a well-considered nation-wide program directed to the extension of home building and home ownership in the immediate future would have upon our current unemployment and economic situation. The forthcoming conference, however, was initiated to deal with the question under a long-range plan.

It will be doubly fortunate if it should result not only in a sounder permanent policy, but in some degree of relief of current unemployment and in stimulation of the industries upon which building depends.

The question touches many phases of both public and private activity. One of the important questions is finance. The present depression has given emphasis to the fact that the credit system in home building is not as satisfactorily organized as other branches of credit.

Commerce, industry, and to a large extent farm mortgages, all have more effective financial reservoirs. In order to enable the purchase of homes on what amounts to the installment plan, it is necessary to place first and, often enough, second mortgages.

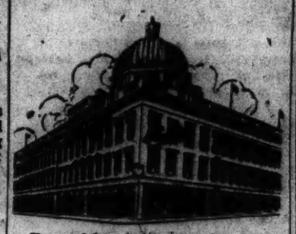
The building and loan associations have performed a great service in this field, but they cannot without assistance carry the burden.

First mortgages, carried so largely by the savings banks and insurance companies, have been affected by competition with bonds and other forms of investment. Second mortgages are also necessary to many people.

In the period of expansion preceding the current depression, rates for second mortgages, including commissions, discounts and other charges, rose in many cities to the equivalent of 20 or 25 per cent per annum. This not only stifled home ownership, but led to the loss of many homes through the trades involved.

Since a principal object of home construction and home ownership is to provide the best possible environment for the growing child, it is obvious that the work of the women's committees on home making and related subjects is a most vital phase of the conference.

Special attention is being devoted to the problems of farm and village housing.



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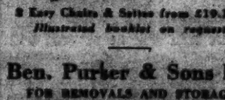
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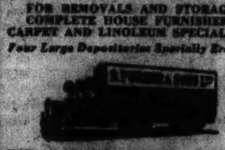
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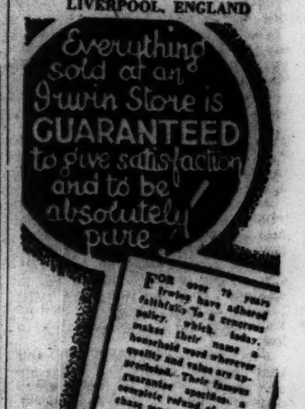

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A Jewel rich in gems and unique in form describes Scotland's dual pendant. Heart and Crown—symbolic of affection and loyalty—are graced with amethyst, ruby, emerald and pearls, and display an adornment exclusive in design, unexcelled in radiant sparkle.

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THE FINEST PEPPERMINT IN THE WORLD
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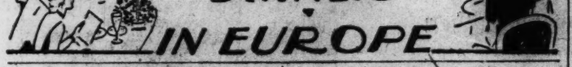

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THE HOME FORUM

Belonging to a Dog

IN THAT wise and knowing way by which a dog communicates his thoughts, a dog once told me that there are two kinds of people in the world—those who belong to a dog and those who do not. And since then I have found that he was right—unquestionably right.

At first I agreed with reservations. "Surely," I said to myself, "there must be people who cannot be sharply divided, as one would divide checkers, red for 'do' and black for 'do not.'"

But I soon found that that is exactly what can be done.

Try it for yourself sometime. Choose someone whose viewpoint you wish to sound, and whose depth of feeling you wish to plumb, and ask, quite casually, "Did you ever belong to a dog?"

If the answer is "No," it will be "No," and nothing more. The question is asked, answered and forgotten in a moment.

But if "Yes" be the answer, watch the speaking of the eye, the tender curving of the lips in animation, the sparkle of the whole countenance.

"Yes," will come the reply. "Yes, I should say I have belonged to a dog. And let me tell you—"

That is enough. You have the answer. Either they do know what you mean or they do not. The dog was right.

I can well remember the day I set out to join the ranks of the do's.

For a long time I had promised myself that if I were diligent and dutiful and gave strict attention to my work, I should in due time have a dog.

And now it was "due time," and whatever else "due time" may or may not mean, in this case it meant that I was to have a dog—my dog.

When I was asked to state the size, shape, or color of the dog I wanted, I could not tell. And when I was questioned as to the breed or trade name, I was completely at a loss.

For I had one standard only, and that one would have had a strange and peculiar sound in a world where dogs are named, sorted, and labeled, according to size, shape and points.

Long-haired? Perhaps Short-haired? Maybe. Woolly? Smooth? Tall? Short? If it were my dog, yes, any one of these might be advantages, but the one great requirement I could not name, the only qualification that truly mattered, was the one of which I could not speak.

For I had set forth to find a dog who had a certain "look" in his eyes,—call it affection, gentleness, lovableness, call it faithfulness, devotion, or worship; call it anything you wish. I could not imagine choosing a dog in any other way.

But how could I tell this to a man who was going to "sell" me a dog?

And so I went from place to place, searching—searching.

I looked into the eyes of many dogs. I found eagerness to serve. I found courtesy, and tender devotion. But I was not quick to choose, for I was looking not so much for a dog who would please me, as for one who would be pleased with me. Brown dog, yellow dog, black dog, white dog? What difference would the color make? Spotted dog? Plain dog? Little dog? Big dog? How could I tell?

At last I found him. I spoke to him. "Come," I said, and he rose and came near to me, wedging his moist muzzle through the wire mesh of the kennel cage, and sniffing in a soft, whispering way. He raised his great brown eyes, and I knew that I was not mistaken. It was he.

The door was swung open, and he came, not with boisterous leaps, and yelps, and barks, as many another dog might have done, but gravely, quietly. He sniffed me as a matter of form, and lapped my hand. We said no more.

I snapped the new red leash I had brought with me, and we went out.

At the time it did not occur to me that there was anything incongruous in leading forth, at the end of a shining red leash, an animal almost as large as myself. When I bought that leash I must have had in mind a sort of pocket-dog who would fit conveniently into small spaces, or be carried about. But this was no dog to be led at the end of any leash. His very walk, and his long, springing stride scorned the hard pavement. His nostrils constantly sniffed draughts of air far too free for the heavy gray atmosphere of the city. His eyes looked down the snug rows of buildings, as if he would, if he could, push them out of the range of his vision.

Companionship with him made me want to be in the country where the distance is broken only by the horizon, and where the air currents travel a clean, unobstructed way. His size made my small rooms seem smaller still. When he lay down beside my chair with a heavy thump and a long-drawn sigh, the very walls trembled.

I soon grew discontented with high brick walls and weak rays of reflected light, and the flavor of smoke. I found myself looking up at the patch of sky between the buildings, as one will who is feeling hemmed in by the city. And so one day I decided that we would go out into the country, where we could run and throw sticks, and do the things we wanted to do.

And thus I began to serve a long apprenticeship. I relinquished certain rights, liberties, and privileges, and took on others. I was no longer free to go and come, but the burden never irked me. Nevertheless, I was forced to admit that I belonged to a dog. I was now his property, to be henceforth the object of his care, devotion, and petty tyranny.

And what a playmate he was! If I wanted to walk, so did he; if I chose a ride, he must ride, too; or if I preferred to stay quietly at home, near a crackling fire, his taste was also for quiet repose.

There were certain things I had not done for years, having somewhere gathered the idea that I might seem to be childish. For instance, for years I had not run full tilt, head back, down the soft green sward of the Esplanade. But this was one of the first things my dog did, and I stood watching him, muscles taut, and breath coming fast, in sympathy with his glorious freedom.

When he came back, panting and smiling, I glowed under his approval. I had been a good master. I had stood by while my dog had his good time.

"If you have a dog, it makes you feel like you are somebody," said a boy who often eats apples in my door-yard. And with the wisdom of his years, which are ten, he had gone straight to the heart of the matter. For if you have a dog, you are somebody and an important somebody, to at least one creature.

E. G.

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The Hills of Home

"She's going to roll," I heard a voice say close by my ear.

Looking around, I found a smiling little man and at his side his smiling little wife, her hands clutching a big bunch of garden flowers.

We were crowded inside the covered wharf, waiting for the *Aorangi* to tie up at a dock in Victoria, on Vancouver Island.

"What makes you think so?" I inquired.

"See all those red lines along her side? That means she isn't carrying much of a load. Yes, she'll roll a bit going back."

"But we won't mind!" exclaimed his little wife, beaming. "Glad to get back home, that's all." There was a hint of dropped h's in her speech.

"Are you sailing back to Australia on her?"

"New Zealand," cried the little man. "Auckland." His eyes seemed to be seeing far-off places of happiness. "Probably the biggest load she'll have on this trip will be the school-teachers going back to their schools in Honolulu," he smiled.

Gently and silently the big ship glided into the wharf. Ropes were cast ashore. Through the wide doors we could see faces peering down at us, leaning over the ship's railing far above us. The white hull gleamed in the setting sun.

"Isn't she a beauty!" I cried.

"Not as beautiful as her namesake," said the little man. "You ought to see Mount Aorangi. There's a sight for you!"

"'The Hills of Home'" I murmured.

"A hill? No, sir! She's the highest peak in New Zealand!"

"How long does it take the *Aorangi* to reach New Zealand?" I asked.

"Three weeks," said his wife, "but the time flies by. It's all interesting."

Looking at the eager, little old couple, I could not resist asking: "How did you happen to come so far away?"

"We decided to take a holiday. Wool and mutton—that's what we raise in New Zealand—have been good to us."

"And it will be just three months since we left until we return," said his wife. "We have been to all the principal cities in Canada." They beamed at me.

"What difference did you find?" I asked.

"Well, the people don't seem to ride on the trains here like we do," the little man replied. "At home an express leaves every morning for Wellington, and one leaves Wellington for Auckland at the same time. You have to get your ticket at least three days in advance or there's no accommodation."

The little old lady giggled. "And they don't seem to know how to cook over here."

"That's right," exclaimed the man. "Ten cents for this and fifteen cents for that; and, when you get it, it isn't fit to eat. Why, at home for one and six you get a wonderful meal! I'm already planning what I'll have for dinner when I get home." He chuckled.

"It will be spring when we get there," the little woman said, dreamily. "The hills will be covered with wild flowers and the makumaku birds will be singing."

"You almost make me long for a sight of Auckland," I exclaimed. "A little more and I'm tempted to ship as a stowaway!"

They laughed delightedly.

"Didn't you go down into the States?" I asked.

"No, we wanted to, but it was easier to remain in the Empire. And there's plenty to see there, too."

"But we looked everywhere we went and nothing compares to Auckland," she cried.

"That's right," said the little man, beaming. "If you want to see a real city, you have got to come to Auckland!"

Chains clanked. The gangplank was run out.

The crowd surged out upon the dock. The little man was grasping his two tickets firmly in his hand. The little old lady clutched her bouquet. She waved it at me as we were swept further and further apart.

Nils Punctual and His Clocks

If any one had asked some years ago, "Who is the most punctual and the most precise person in the village?" the answer could hardly have been doubtful.

"The old man at Plankemyr, of course!"—Nils Punctual, as he was called, for surely his like never existed in this wide world before or since.

Nils Punctual had his home filled with clocks. It would be no exaggeration to say that he had nigh unto half a hundred of them all told—there were standing clocks and hanging clocks, round clocks and octagonal clocks, striking clocks and cuckoo clocks, clocks of all sizes, large and small. They could be found ticking away in every room in the house. One could hear them even from the highway—indeed, a stranger passing might have thought there were beehives in the neighborhood. And every day, precisely at twelve o'clock noon, Nils Punctual appeared, his spectacles on his nose and a bunch of keys in his hand, and took his bearings from the sun and went the rounds, inspecting and regulating. He addressed each one separately, as he proceeded, and made notations on a bit of paper if anything was wrong.

"Hoho! You're in a hurry today, I see!" he might say to the parlor clock. "But that we'll have none of, for haste makes waste, I want you to understand, and—accordingly we'll just lengthen the pendulum a little!"

"Aha, so you're lagging behind in race of time," he might exclaim, if the next, perhaps, was a little slow. "Or is it oiling you need? But there's no oil to be had today—accordingly we'll just shorten the pendulum!"

If now and again one of them happened to be correct, he was enormously pleased, and then it was a delight to hear him.

"Ah, right on the dot!" he would say, and nod to the clock. "You are a joy to my heart—a worthy example for the world to follow. For you are punctual and that is the thing that matters!"

Nils Punctual was married but had no children. That was, to tell the truth, largely the reason why he had first come to concern himself with clocks, for he liked to have some one around he could talk to and tend. And once having begun, he was unable to give them up again. . . . It was largely old infirm wrecks that he took unto himself, such as people were unwilling to go to the trouble and expense of repairing, which he therefore got for a song. But, however, it all hung together—no sooner had Nils Punctual taken them home than they began to come to life. They struck the hours and sawed away as though nothing had ever ailed them in the slightest! How he did it people could never fathom, and when they asked and inquired and sought to find out, the answer was almost always the same.

"'Tis with clocks as with people—they too need company!"—GABRIEL SCOTT, in "Nils Punctual." Translated by ANDERS ORBECK.

Afternoon

Some one is coming to call.
Up the red brick path between daffodils dancing
I see white ruffles that blow:
A parasol, dipping against the sun.
It is some one stout, and warm in her new white gloves.

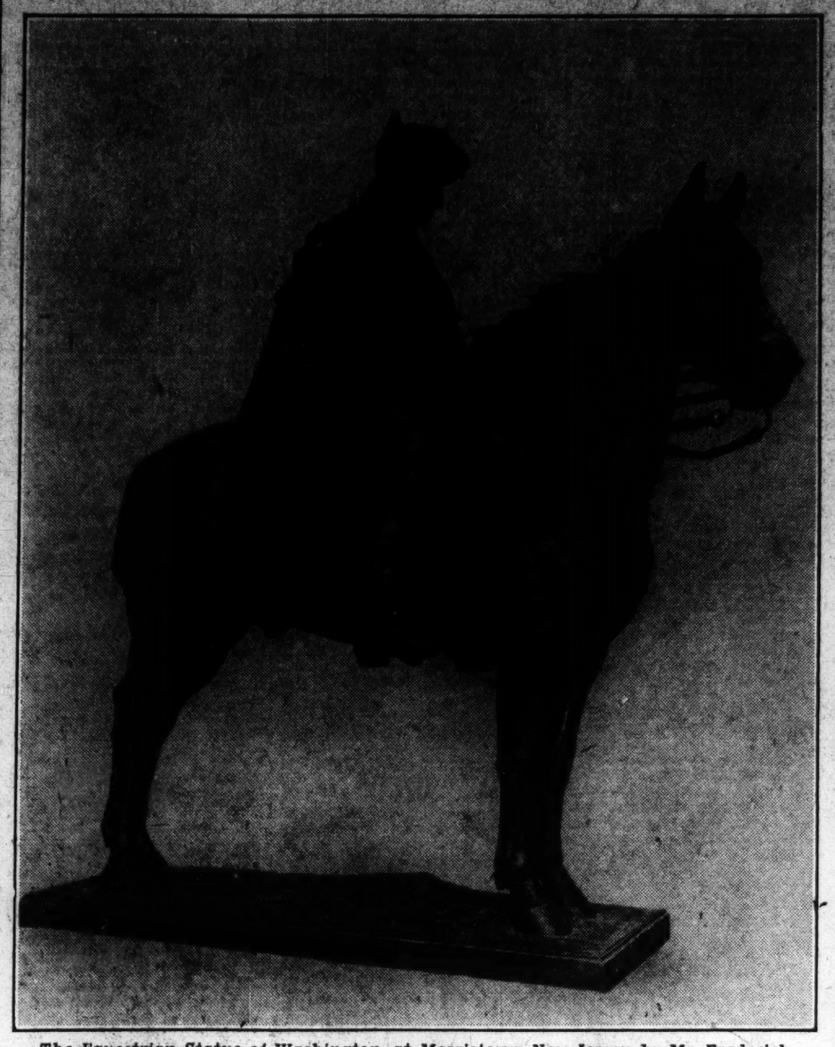
My old green apron is smudged with the garden-mould.
My hands are the hands of a peasant woman. My hair
Comes tumbling down into my eyes.
I wish I could lie down flat like a child
And hide in the grass, while she rings and rings,
And sticks her card under the door with a sigh,
And puffs away down the path.
I wish—but the parasol bobs,
And she bobs like a mandarin's lady,
Smiling and bridling and beckoning.

If I were a daffodil, in an apron of green and gold—

But there she stands on the path,
And her gloves are so new they squeak with newness and stoutness.
And I know she will talk of the weather and stay an hour—

If I were a daffodil—
Or a little cool blinking bug
Down in the daffodil leaves—

—FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS GIFFORD. Poems.



The Equestrian Statue of Washington, at Morristown, New Jersey, by Mr. Frederick G. R. Roth

Dusk in the Garden

Mysterious, a fading world,
Dim gray, the color of a dream.
The gray and silent sky above
Seems cloaking hosts of unborn stars.
The dun gray carpet of the grass
Is sprinkled thick with gleaming dots
Of daisy-buds in folded sleep.
The apple trees lift twisted arms
Against the pallor of the sky,
While little moths like restless ghosts
Go wav'ring round their vanished feet.
A bat in quick, erratic flight
Dodges the branching fingertips,
And flits, a shadow into shade.
The pale moths flicker vaguely on,
Dim and more dimly; and the buds
Sink deeper in their shadowed rest.
Then like a pin-prick through the dusk
A star glints out; and scarce is seen
Before a thousand follow on,
And heaven wakes! and earth sound sleeps.

JOYCE L. BRISLEY.

The Fête at Ker-Eliane

What a fairy-land it was! Rocks and streams, heathery hills, and woods full of bracken. An old ruin, strange and melancholy, with only a few crumbling walls and a portion of ivy-clothed tower left standing, rose among trees on a little hill near the entrance, and farther on, surrounded by woods of beech or pine, were three lakes, lying in a chain one after the other. Water-lilies grew upon them, and at their brinks a pinkish-purple flower the name of which I never knew. . . .

It was among the lower meadows, in a charming, smiling spot planted with chestnuts, poplars, and copper beeches, that the table for the thirty huntsmen was laid in the shade of a little avenue. Already the crêpe-makers from Quimper, renowned through all the country, were laying their fires upon the ground under the trees, and I must pause here to describe this Breton dish. A carefully compounded batter, flavored either with vanilla or malaga, was ladled upon a large flat pan and spread thinly out to its edge with a wooden implement rather like a paper-cutter. By means of this knife the crêpes, when browned on one side, were turned to the other with a marvelous dexterity, then lifted from the pan and folded at once into a square, like a pocket-handkerchief, for, if allowed to cool, they cracked. They were as fine as paper—six would have made the thickness of an ordinary pancake, and were served very hot with melted butter and fresh cream, of which a crystal jar stood before each guest, and was replenished by the servants as it was emptied. The crêpes were eaten at the end of the luncheon as a sweet.

After the feasting two famous biniou-players took up their places on the high talus that separated Ker-Eliane from Loch-ar-brugg and played the farandol, the Jabadao, and other country-dances for the peasants to dance to. The biniou is rather like a small bagpipe and produces a wild, shrill sound. The players wore a special costume: their jackets and waistcoats bright blue, beautifully embroidered; their full white breeches of coarse linen. Like all the peasants at that time, they wore their hair long, falling over the shoulders. It was a charming sight to see the peasants dancing, all in their local costumes. The women's skirts were of black or red stuff, with three bands of velvet, their bodices of embroidered velvet. . . . Among the coifs I remember several beautiful tall hennins. What a day it was! Landerneau talked of it for years, and I have never forgotten.—ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK, in "A Childhood in Brittany Eighty Years Ago."

A SPLENDID old colonial mansion, situated in Morristown, New Jersey, is of special interest because it was once the headquarters of George Washington and his staff. It was indeed more than that, for it became the temporary home of both the General and his wife during the winter of 1779-1780.

The building is well preserved and contains many objects of historic value, notably a great clock with works made of wood, which has been ticking away the minutes and striking off the hours for well-nigh two hundred years.

An appreciation of the achievements of America's first President is found in a statue of George Washington, which stands across the way from the old dwelling. This statue is of bronze, showing General Washington seated on a horse which appears eager to start away. The rider is evidently in deep thought and not yet ready for his steed to gallop on. The equestrian statue is the work of one of our present sculptors, Mr. Frederick G. R. Roth.

Mr. Roth was requested by the mistress of the mansion to execute this work. She chose to have Washington represented in thoughtful mood, because it was while quartered at this place that he made a number of important decisions relating to the success of his leadership. This request came from one whose ancestors had been the original owners of the mansion, which has now become a museum.

Mr. Roth is one of the most prominent animal sculptors in the United States and for this reason his modeling of the horse gives keen enjoyment. His understanding of animals is the result of a careful study of their moods and also a close attention to their anatomical structure. A panther, an elephant, a lion, and a watch dog are among his animal representations; he is a lover of animals in all their characteristic attitudes and movements.

However, Mr. Roth does not center his interest wholly upon animals, for his chisel is used quite as successfully when modeling portrait statues. Among his portrait busts is one of George Washington. The statue, illustrated above, was sent across the United States to be shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in San Francisco in 1915, where it was awarded a gold medal.

A Golden Bowl

There was a blaze of gold on the windowsill, as when a cut jewel, catching on its facets the direct rays of a strong light, seems to explode in brilliance, casting the atoms into the air in a circle of quivering spears.

Someone had placed a bowl of golden glass close to the open space where the window had been thrown wide, and the afternoon sun, in its downward course through the sky, had found it, as a hungry bee finds honey, and thrown its beams within and without and through the thin glass, until it shone in expanded strength, glittering into the room.

At first it seemed the bowl was filled with the small rounded petals of a yellow rose, and that the clear water was packed with them. But petals do not shine as these are shining. There is something peculiar about these petals. Those beneath the surface have more color than those above, their outer curves varying from palest lemon to a deep, warm amber, their inner sides exquisite tints of mother-o'-pearl, as though a series of minute rainbows had fallen there and lay glinting in the sunlight, forgetful of the rain. And then you see that they are not petals at all but shells.

The owner of the glass bowl dips the tips of her fingers into the golden water, and turns the shells about with a delicate touch. She seems to know each shell. Having found the one she is seeking, she removes it, dripping, from the bowl. It is slightly smaller than the rest, a little more transparent, a little richer in tone.

"This is my favorite, I think—or perhaps this one. I cannot decide," and she produces a shell with a battered surface of old gold, like the side of a pearl before it has lost its natural curves.

She found them—hundreds of them—on the shores of Cape Cod one day when she was walking close to the sea. They lay like fallen flowers along the sands, waiting to be gathered, and she brought them home to England.

"It was all sunshine that day," she said; "the whole place was one shining flood of light. So when I got back I filled my golden bowl with water and dropped the shells in slowly, one after another, to watch the colors lighting up again. And then I placed the bowl on the windowsill where the sun would be sure to find them."

Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS immortal Sermon on the Mount, among other things, the great Master taught his disciples how to pray. He sharply rebuked hypocrisy, and said, "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Then, as an example of communion with God, he gave them what has since become known as the Lord's Prayer, in which occurs the petition, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

Many of us of the twentieth century, bruised by the storms of human experience, have cried out for the living God, and for a means of approaching Him: and how fortunate are we to have not only the Lord's Prayer, but its beautiful spiritual interpretation on pages 16 and 17 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy!

One who had begun the study of this wonderful volume, feeling that she had been greatly wronged, was entertaining a sense of hatred for the wrongdoer. But she soon realized that since God, Love, is divine Principle, as Christian Science teaches, if she would succeed in healing and being healed, hatred, resentment, revenge, must be cast out of consciousness. An earnest study of the chapter on Prayer in Science and Health, which closes with the Lord's Prayer and its spiritual interpretation, and obedience to its instructions, showed her how to accomplish this much desired result. The student presently found that resentment and hatred had disappeared, and with them much physical and mental suffering. On page 15 of this chapter Mrs. Eddy says: "We must close the lips and silence the material senses. In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness. We must resolve to take up the cross, and go forth with honest hearts to work and watch for wisdom, Truth, and Love."

Here, then, is indicated what Jesus may have meant by entering the closet—not merely going into a room and shutting the door, but silencing the false testimony of the material senses, and affirming the allness of God, infinite good, and the consequent nothingness of evil. Interpreting the clause, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," Mrs. Eddy says, "*And Love is reflected in love.*" Here is true forgiveness—the realization that God is Love and that man, the real man, the only man that God created, eternally reflects Him who is infinite Love. This man, this individual reflection of perfect Love, can know no wrong, for God's ideas, Love's reflections, must necessarily be loving, kind, and considerate. Clinging to this truth of the allness of Love and the perfection of Love's reflection, one cannot fail to overcome the errors of hatred, resentment, grief, self-pity; and such overcoming inevitably results in healing.

When Peter came to Jesus and asked, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" the great Way-shower answered, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven." It may be that, while we are striving to be loving and forbearing at all times, others may seem to be unresponsive to our efforts; yet the Master's rule must be followed—we must forgive "until seventy times seven." We must continually and persistently plead God's—Love's—allness, and prove the nothingness of hatred. Thus is peace established in one's consciousness, "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding;" and healing follows not only for oneself but for others, for Love, realized, never fails to heal.

What a superb example of forgiveness Christ Jesus set mankind when, on the cross, he prayed for his enemies, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do"! Only this supreme love could have accomplished the resurrection and the ascension. And how faithfully did Mrs. Eddy follow the Way-shower! Hear what she says in an article called "Love Your Enemies" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 12), "If you have been badly wronged, forgive and forget." And she adds, "Never return evil for evil; and, above all, do not fancy that you have been wronged when you have not been." Richly repaid is each one who carefully studies this article in its entirety and puts its teachings into practice. Then his heart sings the new-old song, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Piedošana

(Pārtulkots raksts par Christian Science, otrā slejā Angļu teksts)

SAVA nemirstīgajā Kalna Sprediķi, starp citu, lielais Skolotājs mācīja savus mācekļus ka būs lūgt. Viņš dedzīgi norāja liekulību, un sacīja, „Kad tu Dievu peeluhdzi, tad eeiej savā kambarī un savus durwis aifslehdzis peeluhdzi savu Tehwu slepenībā, un tavs Tehws, kas redz slepenībā, tas tew to atmaksahs gaismā." (Matteus ew. 6 nodaļā 6 pantiņš.) Tad ka paraugu par satiksmi ar Dievu, viņš deva tiem to lūgšanu kas no ta laika ir tikuse zināma ka Svētā Lūgšana, kurā atrodas lūgums, „Un peedohdi mums muhsu parahdus, ka arri mehs peedohdam saweem parahdneekeem." (Matteus ew. 6:12.)

Daudzi divdesmitā gadu-simteņa cilveki, brūzeti (vājināti) caur humano piedzīvojumu vētrām, ir ilgodamies izsaukušies pēc dzīvā Dieva, un pēc lidzekļiem tūvināties Viņam: un cik laimigi mēs esim caur to ka mums ir ne tikai Svētā Lūgšana, bet ari tās skaistais garigais iztulkojums 16 un 17 lapas pusēs Christan Science (Kristigas Zinatnes) teksta grāmatā, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinatne un Veseliba ar Svēto-rakstu Atslēgu) no Mary Baker Eddy!

Viena kura bija iesākuse studēt šo apbrīnojamo grāmatu, juzdama ka tā ir tikuse ļoti apvainota, bija ieņēmuse sevī naida jušanu pret tās apvainotaju. Bet viņa jo drīz realizeja (mācijas saprast) ka tāpēc ka Dievs, Mīlestiba, ir dievišķigais Princips, ka to Christian Science māca lai sasniegtu sekmes dziedināšanā un lai tiktu dziedinata, naidu, jūtelību, atriebību, būs mest ārā iz apziņas. Neatlaidiga studešana to nodaļu kura runā par lūgšanu (the chapter on Prayer) iekš Science and Health un kura beidzās ar Svēto Lūgšanu un ar šīs Lūgšanas garigo iztulkojumu, un paklausībā tās instrukcijām (priekšrakstiem) rādija viņai ka sasniegt šo ļoti vēlamo rezultatu (iznākumu). Šī studetaja tūliņ atrada ka jūteliba un naids bija nozuduši, un līdz ar tiem daudz fiziskas un mentalas ciešanas. Šīs nodaļas piecpadsmitai lapas pusē Eddy kundze saka: "Mums būs slēgt lūpas un apklusinat materi jūtekļus (prātus). Iekš nopietna sanās mierigās svētnicas, mums būs noliegt grēku un aizstāvet Dieva visumu. Mums būs apņemties pacelt krustu, un iet uz priekšu ar godigām sirdim strādat un modrigi vērot dēļ gudribas, Patiesibas, un Mīlestibas."

Še, tad, top norādits tas ko Jēzus būs domajis pie ieiešanas savā kambari—ne vienigi ieiešana iekš kādas telpas un durvu aizslēgšana, bet apklusināšana materialo prātu nepareizo liecibu, un apgalvošana Dieva visumibu, bezgaligo labumu, un tam sekojošā launuma niecibu (nebūtibu). Iztulkodama to teikuma daļu, „Un peedohdi mums muhsu parahdus, ka arri mehs peedohdam saweem parahdneekeem", Eddy kundze saka, "Un Mīlestiba atspulgojas iekš mīlestibas." Še ir patiesa piedošana—tas realizejums (istenojums) ka Dievs ir Mīlestiba un ka cilveks, tas istenais cilveks, tas vienigais cilveks kuru Dievs ir radijis, mūžigi reflectē (atspogulo) Viņu kurš ir bezgaligā Mīlestiba. Šis cilveks, šis individualais (nedalamais) pilnigas Mīlestibas atspulgojums, nevar zināt netaisnibu, jo Dieva idejām Mīlestibas atspulgojumiem, būs būt nenoveršami pastāvigi milejošiem, laipniem, un ievērigiem. Piekerdamies pie šīs patiesibas par Mīlestibas visumibu un par Mīlestibas atspulgojuma pilnibu, viens nevar vājinaties pārspēt tādas kļūdas ka naids, jūteliba, bēdas, sevis-noželošana, un šādas pārspēšanas nenovēršamas sekas ir dziedināšana.

Kad Peteris nāca pie Jēzus un vaicaja, „Kungs, ziņķahrt man buhs fawam brahlim, kas pret manni grehko, peedohdit? Woi irr deewsgsam seschin reis?" (Matteus ew. 18:21) lielais Ceļa-rāditajs atbildeja, „Es tew nesakku seschin reis, bet seschindesmits reis seschin." Var jau būt ka, lai gan mēs cenšamies būt milejoši un pacietigi ik brīdi, citi varbūt nepieņem un necieni mūsu pūles; tomēr Meistera priekšrakstus būs izpildit—mums būs piedot „seschindesmits reis seschin". Mums būs pastāvigi un neatlaidigi aizstāvet Dieva—Mīlestibas—visumu, un būs pierādit naida niecibu. Ta top miers dibinats viena apziņā, „Tas Deewa meers, kas augstaks ne ka wissa saprafschana." (Pahw. gr. Wihlipeeschenm 4 nodaļā 7 pantiņš) un dziedinašana seko ne tikai priekš viena paša bet ari priekš citiem, jo Mīlestiba, realizeta (dzīvē izvesta) it nekad nevar miteties dziedinat.

Kādū lielisku pieméru par piedošanu Kristus Jēzus uzstādija cilvecei kad, uz krusta pienaglots, viņš lūdza priekš saviem ienaidniekiem, „Tehws, peedohdi teem, jo tee nesinna, ko tee darra!" (Luhkasa ew. 23:34) Vienigi šī visaugstakā mīlestiba bija spējiga sasniegt augšamcelšanos un pacelšanos (debess-braukšanu). Un cik uzticigi Eddy kundze ir sekojuse tam Ceļa-rāditajam! Dzirdiet ko viņa saka, rakstā "Milē Jūsu Ienaidniekus" kurš raksts atrodas iekš "Miscellaneous Writings" (12 lapas pusē), "Ja jums ir tikuse nodarita liela netaisniba, piedodiet un aizmirstiet". Un te sacitajam viņa pievieno, "Nekad neatbildiet ļaunumu ar ļaunumu; un, pāri pār visu, nekad nefantazejiet (neiedomajieties) ka jums ir tikuse nodarita netaisniba kad tas nebūt nav noticis." Bagatigi atalgots ir ik viens kurš rūpigi studē šo rakstu tā pilnā saturā un lieto tā mācibas ikdienas dzīvē. Tad viņa sirds dzied to jauno-veco dziesmu, „Gohds Deewam augstibā un meers zirš semmes un gilweeem labs prahts." (Luhkasa ew. 2:14.)

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Bottling History at Its Source

By IRENE ARMSTRONG

Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Branch League of Nations Association, and New England Regional Director

INTEREST, color and romance are at all times to be found in Geneva, and never more than when, as now, the Assembly of the League of Nations is in session, with premiers and princes, delegates and officials from all parts of the world in attendance.

A brief walk along the Quai Wilson toward the Société des Nations will put you in the spirit of the place. On your left, flying from the flower-balconied windows of the hotels are flags of half a hundred nations. On the right, across the blue waters of Lac Léman, rises the old town, clustered round St. Germain. Turn off the Quai Wilson and enter from the Rue des Paquis, the grounds of the Secretariat. Here, in the Chalet, just beyond the Villa St. Victor, you will find interest, color and romance in an unsuspected place—in the files of an international news clipping service! Here, too, you will find Ella May Ferguson. Fair, blue-eyed, alert, a shy smile! Even before she speaks, you are sure that she is Scottish.

Behind a desk stacked high with newspaper clippings sits this member of the Information Section of the Secretariat. A clipping service usually provides one with what the press has to say on a given subject; and even if it be on more than one subject, it is not difficult to keep abreast with the number of clippings which are received. But what would you think of an international clipping service that deposits on your desk a daily average of not fewer than 2000 cuttings, and during the month of September, sends in a daily quota of 3000 or more?

A Super-Clipping Service

Miss Ferguson will talk about her work—though not about herself; that you will have to find out elsewhere. If your experience is similar to that of the writer you will soon catch the feeling that she has for her job; will glimpse, at least, what it is that swings her work up out of the realm of routine into that which is deep, sympathetic, something very real. Newspaper clippings are ephemeral stuff, you say. Not to Miss Mary Ferguson. Here is the story:

"Yes, I look at each clipping. I have to be a kind of sieve, you see, because the clipping service provides us with every mention of the subjects we have listed with them. Naturally, after years of this work, I can tell almost at a glance whether it is an article to be kept or discarded. Now, quite apart from the clippings which are saved for the files—I'll show you those later—there are stories, editorials and mere paragraphs which I send along each day to various members in the Secretariat who will have a personal interest in them. Take this one, for instance." She picked one from the pile that had just been deposited on her desk and handed it to me. It was a translated signed article from the Southern Pacific Mail of Valparaiso. Neither the writer nor the subject matter meant a thing to me. I waited for her explanation.

"I know to whom to send that article. While what is said here," running her eyes over the printed words, "seems to be out-dated now—things in the political world change so quickly—yet this clipping will be as a letter from home to our friend across the way," nodding her head toward the Hotel National, in which the main offices of the Secretariat are housed until the new buildings are completed.

"Sometimes in the midst of a dull item about commerce, or tariff or the like," Miss Ferguson continued, "there will be a bit of description of the country, or a sentence or two about the home town of one of the workers from afar. I just mark the clipping, 'For Mlle. ——' or 'For Signor ——.' They are always so appreciative of being remembered, and so glad to get the word."

Herein lies many a story. In this is a vital part of the work of this young Scottish woman. Nothing that comes her way fails to be passed on to those at the Secretariat who are there, not as Italians or Scandinavians, Chileans or Australians, but as members of a great international family. On Miss Ferguson's list are some 50 or 60 people, with whose desires and interests she is familiar and for whom she is on the watch for newspaper items that will mean something to them. To this list she is constantly adding. When I commented upon the quantity of clippings that she received, especially during this period, we both expressed wonder as to what it will be next February, when the Disarmament Conference opens.

Readily Available

Press cuttings, she explained, are practically "dead" in six months, after which time the material gets into books. But there is a period when the only place you can find the material is in newspapers. Miss Ferguson keeps between 500 and 600 files of current subjects, for which

Miss Ella Mary Ferguson, Member of the Information Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, Which Includes an International Clipping Service That Deposits on Her Desk 2000 Clippings a Day.

material is constantly being asked. Her system of filing is simple and readily accessible, as I can testify from experience. Her assistants appear to have gained from her that quick perception so necessary in any reference work. If a hasty inquirer comes in with, "Do you know what Briand said a while ago about France's obligations in connection with disarmament?" it takes but a moment for the answer. The Briand file is placed before the seeker, and he is given clippings that cover Briand's address last March before the Senate, when he said, "In execution of the Covenant of the League of Nations a disarmament conference is to meet, and France will not repudiate the obligation she has assumed in this connection."

Frequently texts of treaties get into the newspapers before official publications are available for use. Here in Miss Ferguson's files you find them. Here, too, are files of the cabinets of the world; not an easy thing to locate elsewhere.

A Long Preparation

And there is the lighter side, also. She told me of an amusing incident. "Of course," she said, with a laugh in her eyes at the memory of it, "sometimes clippings are sent in to us inadvertently. Not long ago, in an academic article, Shakespeare's familiar quotation, something is 'rotten in the state of Denmark,' was forwarded by the press service to the Danish delegation, evidently under the impression that any mention of that word must refer to political activity."

When asked how long she had been doing work of this nature, Miss Ferguson quickly responded, "All my life."

At the somewhat startled expression of her listener, she said she actually went to work as soon as she was out of school, at the age of 17. Her first job was in London, an international one, working on the Catalogue of Scientific Papers, published by the Royal Society, an organization founded by Charles I. A few years after she became editor of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, done under the auspices of the Royal Society. This training familiarized her with a great variety of material from many countries. Taking this into account, together with her knowledge of practical library work, it is not to be wondered that she was selected for the important post that she now holds. She was one of the first members of the League staff. Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, started in June, 1919; and on the 8th of September, of the same year, appointed Miss Ferguson.

Miss Ferguson believes that women are particularly fitted for work of this nature because its success depends not a little upon intuition, that unhesitating quality which perceives, in the handling of hundreds of clippings, just what are to be discarded, which are to go into permanent files, which will serve a more intimate and personal purpose if sent to certain members of the Secretariat. Add to this a trained memory, a sympathetic interest in people as people, and the recognition that many of them are thousands of miles from their homes, and you have Ella Mary Ferguson at her post. Many a harried correspondent, journalist, delegate or diplomat has reason to be thankful that the League's international clipping service is in the hands of this woman.

Miss Annette Ashberry, Member of the British Society of Engineers and Managing Director of "Atalanta," Which Builds Airplane and Wireless Parts and Makes Domestic Patents.

Successful Engineer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MISS ANNETTE ASHBERRY, until last year, when Miss Amy Johnson was admitted, had the distinction of being the only woman member of the British Society of Engineers. No other woman had previously qualified, as she was able to do, by having had workshop experience as well as a responsible position as an engineer. This small, slight, unassuming girl was the founder, and has for the last 10 years been the manager of Atalanta, said to be the only engineering works in the world run entirely by women.

A very worth-while journey to these works was recently made by the writer. The door was opened by a happy-faced girl the brightness of whose blue eyes was emphasized by the short blue overall smock she wore. And then Miss Ashberry came forward and asked if it was the works that the visitor wanted to see or herself? Decidedly herself, said the visitor.

Engineering is a profession that is capable of arousing enormous enthusiasm in its members, and Miss Ashberry explained that she first became interested in it during the war, when she was employed by the British Thompson Houston Company. "Twice," she said, "they turned me down for a job because they thought I was too young." But Miss Ashberry held on with that persistence that has proved such an invaluable asset to her in the difficult years which followed.

"The first thing that I did was to learn to operate a machine," she went on. "Next, I was put in charge of a batch of girls, and then in charge of a small department with 300 girls under me."

Forming a Company

By this time she had become thoroughly interested, and when the war ended she found an opening for further experience in the shops of the Galloway Engineering Company, airplane engine builders, where she remained for two years.

She and a small group of girls then got together and formed a little company of their own, took over a garage that was to let, and converted it into workshops.

"There were only five of us at first," said Miss Ashberry, "and at one time we dwindled to two, so that I had to be both managing director and workshop staff! Lady Parsons, wife of the late Sir Charles Parsons, of turbine fame, helped us throughout and became the proprietor of Atalanta. She has been associated with engineering for a long time and is keenly interested in it."

Miss Ashberry continued as managing director, successfully carrying on the work of two people, superintending the works, in which normally about 20 girls are employed, and attending to the business side of the enterprise.

During the interview the constant ringing of the telephone showed how busy she was kept, and when the bell rang yet again she exclaimed laughingly, "Here we are having a quiet time!"

Her business disposed of, she continued, "My idea all along has been to give the girls a chance. I want to get to the point of being able to give each of our trained girls a responsible position, and to give the younger ones an opportunity to have an interesting job which they could not get elsewhere. The qualifications necessary in the workshop," she replied in answer to a question, "are the ability to think accurately and quickly, skillful hands, a liking for machinery, and an aptitude for mathematics, and, above all, 'stickability.' That," she explained, "is a word I once heard a famous engineer use, and I have never found a better."

Used as an Argument

Her influence as a pioneer was shown when a girl, who was a total stranger to her, came to see her recently and said: "I want to thank you so much." She then told Miss Ashberry that she had used her career as an argument in persuading her parents to let her go in for airplane engineering.

Hitherto the works have been employed entirely on aircraft and wireless work, but they are at the moment very busy making a small brass filter in the shape of a cylindrical box to fit under the plug in baths and basins to prevent pipes from getting stopped up.

"We are making the filter for the patentee," Miss Ashberry said, "and I think that it is going to be extraordinarily good. I also think and hope that we may get more such domestic patents to make."

The satisfaction of service was happily expressed by Miss Ashberry in summing up her attitude toward her job. "I think that there is great pleasure in originating something," she said, "whether it is a small part of an airplane or the building up of a business."

Miss Ashberry is a Londoner, and it is interesting to learn that in carving out her career she had no special advantages in the way of training. Her success is a remarkable example of what unyielding courage or, as she expressed it, "stickability" will accomplish.

Why Not Start a Vacation Fund?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many times, when listening to accounts from others of their delightful vacation trips, has the reader decided that next year she would manage to arrange something unusual in the way of a holiday. Yet with the return of summer, means have seemed to be lacking.

One young couple who always found necessary expense equal to their income, repeatedly went without a vacation trip in order to use the money for something else which seemed imperative. Finally these young people decided that since they both worked industriously every day, and really spent very little in an extravagant manner, they were entitled to a vacation trip, and in fact owed it to themselves to have a "change of pasture."

They decided to establish a "Vacation Fund." This fund, however, was not to be accumulated from their regular budget, but gained by other pursuits or, in other words, must be made up of extras. Whatever came from a source outside of their regular means of supply was applied to the holiday account.

The wife had done some writing at different times, and, in fact, in looking over resources for the last year, it was found that something over $200 had come from this one source. This would make a nice vacation fund by itself. So it was decided that all revenue from her writing be set aside as a vacation fund. The husband was to add in his turn any funds coming from outside his regular income. The vacation was to be limited to whatever such special savings justified.

Under this working plan it has been discovered that interest is maintained, and a means of income furnished that has thus far surpassed the fondest hopes of this young couple.

Ways are many and varied, according to individual talents. One young woman earns enough from handmade handkerchiefs to finance an enjoyable vacation every year.

There is, no doubt, something which each one of us can do outside of the routine, to build up a vacation fund, and thereby increase the pleasure and profit of each year's holiday weeks.

A New Goal Ahead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Expert women stenographers, particularly those specializing in court reporting, have reason to be encouraged by the appointment of Miss Anna Pollmann as Supreme Court stenographer in New York County. Miss Pollmann was in line for this advancement, as she was formerly stenographer to the federal grand jury in New York City, and has received medals and prizes in contests for speed and accuracy.

It is believed that Miss Pollmann is the first woman ever to be appointed a Supreme Court stenographer in New York County. She is gratified by the honor and by the salary, which is $4200 a year, but also by the fact that her appointment is broadening the field for her fellow workers and setting a new goal for their business achievements.

Founded Residential Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE many avenues now open for women in all professional and industrial fields, and the means of education available to prepare them for their chosen careers, have given freedom and opportunity to many who are outstanding in their spheres of work. But the histories of women who have had successful careers not only by sensing the need for certain fields of usefulness, but by formulating the means for carrying out their ideas, deserve special recognition and are deeply interesting.

Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes, president of the New York branch of the National League of American Pen Women, originated the idea of having an entire floor for women in a large New York hotel, and acting as hostess and manager for that particular section.

Early experiences and influences led the way to the realization of this need. As a child and school girl in Crawfordsville, Ind., Lois was often taken to New York by her father, and while he was busy over his affairs, she sometimes had lonely hours in a hotel waiting for him. She often thought then how nice it would be if there were some responsible woman who would help her to pass the time, and advise her how to see the most interesting things in the great city. Years after—when she was a young woman with children and living in New York—Mrs. Hughes was so often asked by tourists, strangers to the city, for information connected with residence, sight-seeing and places of interest they wished to find, that again the thought occurred to her of the need of some easily accessible bureau where these inquirers could be helped in various ways.

Firm Foundations

Passing along a street one day in the heart of New York City, Mrs. Hughes noticed a large excavation being made. Asking one of the workmen the reason for the "hole in the ground," she was told that an immense hotel was to be erected there.

Then the nebulous thoughts which had originated many years before, took concrete form. Why should there not be in the hotel a floor exclusively for women, where they could be assured of comfort, freedom and privacy. Mrs. Hughes promptly acted on her idea, and sought out the head of the corporation which was responsible for the erection and management of the building and made her suggestion.

After much discussion and hesitation, the scheme was finally launched, with Mrs. Hughes as manager and hostess of the women's floor, which position she successfully occupied for 16 years.

During that time an average of 25,000 women each year took advantage of this floor, receiving, when it was required, advice and help in relation to shopping, sight-seeing, educational facilities, and many other problems encountered in a great city.

The granting of the franchise to women brought increased opportunity to workers in professional and other fields. Greater numbers came to the city during the ensuing years, bringing their "wares" to the center of art and industry. The hotel met the need of many of these women who felt an apartment might seem lonely, and who wanted comfort and attention at the end of the day's work.

A New Phase

The emancipation of women is now so complete that residential clubs of all descriptions, where congenial persons may congregate, are now catering exclusively to women, so that the need which was sensed by Mrs. Hughes and carried out so well has been met in many ways—the demand being at present perhaps exceeded by the supply.

Mrs. Hughes was the first woman to be recognized officially in the Hotel Men's Association, which was afterwards called the National Hotel Exposition, and held yearly. Although some women had been successfully managing hotels for years, and others were holding important executive positions, they had no voice in the conferences of the association. Mrs. Hughes by her persistence in advocating their inclusion, opened the door for their adequate representation on a council which passed rulings affecting their work. Women are vitally interested in the yearly exposition and are free to attend all sessions except one.

Mrs. Hughes has retired from her position, though she still takes a very active interest in women's movements. Among her honorary offices she is president of the New York branch of the National League of American Pen Women, and President of the Conference Club, which comprises members who have served on the state board of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Other organizations with which she is connected are the Republican Business Women's Club (of which she is vice-president); the Zonta Club; the Women's City Club; the Town Hall Club; the English Speaking Union; the Foreign Policy Association; and the women's branch of the City Federation.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE close of the season, during which the club that was mentioned in this column last Tuesday had been studying the subject of home ownership, the whole town had been aroused to a consciousness of the need for better homes for the people of average income. Bankers and builders were discussing ways and means of erecting houses which should be well built, attractive, with rooms practically arranged, and yet be within the financial means of 85 per cent of the families in the town who were receiving an annual income of $3000 or less.

Several of the club women had, on request, presented to these men a carefully prepared budget of their regular living expenses along with some of the outstanding features they would wish to have embodied in a home which they might own.

A group of business men have agreed to finance the erection and furnishing of one such house in a district of the town where there is plenty of space for other homes in the future if sufficient interest is aroused in this one to warrant further building.

* * *

The club program this year will include speakers on the subjects of Building and Loan Associations, Landscaping Home Grounds, and Interior Decorating. A lawyer will outline the legal aspects of home ownership. The club members will cooperate with the girls of the home economics department of the local high school in supervising the furnishing and equipping of the house. They will make most of the draperies, keeping a strict account of every penny expended as well as of the amount of time used on the project. Boys in the manual training department of the school will make some of the furniture, the rest of it will be purchased unfinished and they will prepare it for use in the house.

This house will be first opened for inspection during Better Homes Week next spring, thus affording an opportunity for the community to take part in the nation-wide service of Better Homes in America Association.

* * *

Every organization in the town has some interest in it and all have their definite assignments of responsibility in regard to it.

The chairman of the home department in the woman's club recently remarked that she was amazed at the development of her little plan of studying home ownership. In the year since this project was launched nearly every home in the town has become more attractive either by improved and beautified surroundings or more artistic interior arrangements, and, best of all, financial economies, broader outlooks, and happier anticipations have taken the place of a former sense of discouragement and futility. It is said that, in one or two instances, salaries have been increased as employers realized that men were "saving for a home."

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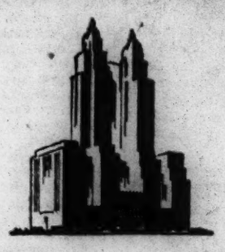

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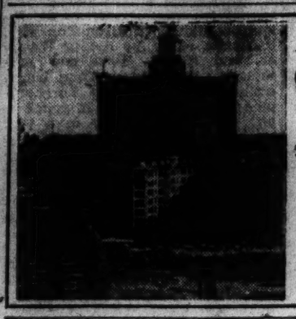

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TURKEY AND IRAK TO TALK TRADE TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—Satisfaction is expressed in the Irak press over the official announcement that negotiations are to begin immediately for a commercial treaty between Irak and Turkey. This agreement and the strengthening generally of relations between the two countries are the result of King Feisal's official visit to Angora in July.

It is felt here that the restoration of trade relations with Turkey will also result in the opening of a considerable transit trade which will help compensate Irak for the loss of its transit trade through Persia.

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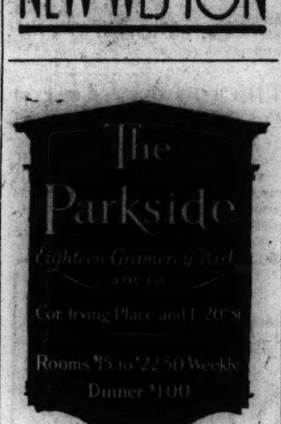

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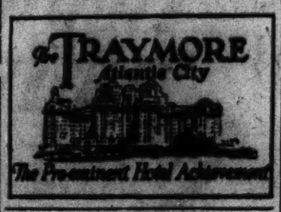

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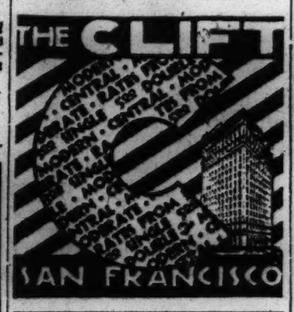

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SARAZEN WINS MEDAL WITH 145

Eddie Schultz Finishes One Stroke Behind in P. G. A. Tourney

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15 (AP)—John J. Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., today qualified for the Professional Golfers' Association championship match play, shooting a par 3 on the third extra hole, 137-yard affair. Both Farrell and Ed Miller of Gadsden, Ala., reached the green with their tee shots, but the latter took three putts.

Farrell, Miller and three others had 153 cards for the 36 holes of qualifying play and attempted to play off for the thirty-second place last night. Jim Dante, Madison, N. J., and Tom Kerrigan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., eliminated themselves on the first extra hole and Laurie Ayton of Evanston, Ill., dropped out on the second, just before darkness halted the overtime play.

Gene Sarazen, one of the best "money players" in golf, put a 72 on top of a 73 yesterday to gain the medal in the 36-hole qualifying test on the long and windy Wannamoisett Country Club course at Rumford.

Eddie Schultz of Troy, N. Y., little known youngster as far as major golf is concerned, finished a stroke behind the Italian star from Great Neck, L. I., with 146. Schultz's only mistake of the day came on his first attack at the tricky 42-yard sixth, a par four hole. He put his drive into the trees on the left and used up seven strokes before he holed out. This break, however, failed to daunt him and he sailed home in 74. His steady afternoon performance earned him a net 72.

Gusa Places Third

Arthur Gusa, Rhode Island open champion, making his first bid in the P. G. A. event, finished third with 147. He was unable to control his irons on his first round and used up 77 blows. On his second trip he collected four birdies, which gave him a par 70, a performance equaled only by Abe G. Espinosa of Chicago, who held the 18-hole lead.

Another great money-getter, Johnny Golden of Noroton, Conn., gained a pair of 74s for 148, to share the fourth place with Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., who had cards of 72 and 76. Billy Burke, open champion, and Walter C. Hagen, five times winner of the P. G. A. championship, played steadily on both rounds and placed in a four-way tie for fifth honors, with totals of 149. The others inside 150 were Henry Ciuci of Stratford, Conn., and Walter Murray, former public links player from Valparaiso, Ind.

Burke overclubbed on his first nine holes, and, although he corrected this fault later in the round, he was fortunate to bring in a 78. His afternoon tour, however, was almost flawless. Two short putts that rimmed the cup on the ninth and eighteenth forced him to take a 71 instead of the subpar figures he appeared entitled to. Hagen, who started without benefit of a single practice round, did his best work in the morning, when he scored a 73. He hooked often and found several traps on his second round, and his card of 76 included a half-dozen 5s.

Seven Tie at 150

Bunched at 150 were Abe Espinosa, who tacked an 80 on to his par opener; Densmore Shute of Hudson, Ohio; Peter O'Hara of Verona, Penna.; Jack Collins, Dayton, Ohio; Bob Crowley, Haverhill, Mass.; Walter Bemish, Genesco, N. Y., and Willie MacFarlane, who defeated Bobby Jones for the 1925 open championship in a 36-hole play-off at Worcester.

Nine were deadlocked with 151, including Horton Smith, Al R. Espinosa and Joe Kirkwood, other members of the Chicago delegation, and Dave Mackney, who led the qualifiers in the New England sectional tryout. Bill Mehlhorn of New York and four others survived with a stroke to spare.

Tommy Armour, defending champion, did not learn he was exempt from the qualifying play until he finished his first round, taking a 73. He tried another nine holes in 40 strokes before deciding he was needlessly exerting himself.

Most of the tournament-seasoned professionals survived the medal play. The notable exceptions were Wilfred H. (Wiffy) Cox, north and south and Massachusetts titlist, and Al Watrous, Ryder cup veteran, who scored 156, and Willie Hunter of Montebello, Calif., who was two strokes over them.

It is likely Clarence Hackney's failure to qualify caused but little concern among the P. G. A. executives. That Atlantic City pro, who scored well in the Philadelphia sectional tryouts, learned yesterday that he was barred from participating because officials said he had neglected to pay his dues. His threat to apply for an injunction against the tournament caused an official change of heart and he was given a starting time. The cards:

THE QUALIFIERS

Gene Sarazen, Great Neck, L. I.	73	72	145
Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y.	74	72	146
A. Gusa, Narragansett, R. I.	77	70	147
John Golden, Noroton, Conn.	74	74	148
Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y.	72	76	148
Henry Ciuci, Stratford, Conn.	75	74	149
Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn.	78	71	149
Walter Hagen, Detroit, Mich.	73	76	149
Walter Murray, Valparaiso, Ind.	76	73	149
Peter O'Hara, Verona, Penna.	78	72	150
Walter Bemish, Genesco, N. Y.	75	75	150
Densmore Shute, Hudson, Ohio	75	75	150
Abe Espinosa, Chicago	70	80	150
Willie M'Farlane, Tuckahoe, N.Y.	78	72	150
Jack Collins, Abington, Penna.	76	74	150
Bob Crowley, Haverhill	77	73	150
Al Espinosa, Chicago	76	75	151
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	78	73	151
Ed Dudley, Concordville, Penna.	75	76	151
Dave Hackney, Lowell	74	77	151
Horton Smith, Detroit	74	77	151
Cyril Walker, Ridgewood, N. J.	76	75	151
Leo Diegel, New York	78	73	151
Joe Kirkwood, Chicago	73	78	151
Tony Butler, Corpus Christi	78	73	151
Pat Circelli, New Rochelle	72	80	152
James Foulis, Chicago	71	81	152
Vincent Eldred, Bellevue, Penna.	76	76	152
Bill Mehlhorn, New York	74	78	152
Alfred Sargent, Toledo, Ohio	78	74	152
*Johnny Farrell, Mamaroneck, N.Y.	75	78	153

FAILED TO QUALIFY

†Eddie Miller, Gadsden, Ala.	75	78	153
†Jim Dante, Madison, N. J.	74	79	153
†Tom Kerrigan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	77	76	153
†Laurie Ayton, Evanston, Ill.	77	76	153
Jack Curley, Stoney Brae	77	77	154
George Smith, Lake Forest, Ill.	75	79	154
Tony Guimelli, Woonsocket, R. I.	75	79	154
Al Herron, Reading, Penna.	75	79	154
Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City	77	77	154
Dan Williams, Westfield, N. J.	77	78	155
Willie Klein, E. Williston, L. I.	78	77	155
Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis	79	76	155
Sam Bernardi, Chicago	75	80	155
Jack Beadle, Media, Penna.	74	81	155
Dick Metz, San Antonio	77	79	156
Tom Rakiets, Cuyahoga Falls, O.	80	76	156
Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn	78	78	156
Willie Kidd, Hopkins, Minn.	74	82	156
Frank Williams, Novi, Mich.	79	77	156
Al Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.	78	78	156
Walter Kozak, Douglaston, L. I.	83	74	157
Earl Nagel, Burlingame, Calif.	77	80	157
Ted Turner, No. Adams, Mass.	79	78	157
Glen Spencer, Baltimore	78	79	157
Fred Bentley, No. Providence	79	79	158
Phil Turnesa, White Plains, N. Y.	76	82	158
Willie Ogg, Worcester	78	80	158
Willie Hunter, Montebello, Calif.	82	76	158
Frank Walsh, Chicago	81	77	158
Ted Luther, Corry, Pa.	78	80	158
Leonard Schmutte, Lima, O.	81	77	158
B. J. Lord, Glen Falls, N. Y.	80	78	158
Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis	78	81	159
Dominick Canusa, Suffield, Ct.	82	77	159
Clarence Gamber, Pontiac, Mich.	78	81	159
Pat O'Brien, Harlingen, Tex.	78	81	159
Ernie Ball, Atlanta, Ga.	81	78	159
Charles Hall, Birmingham, Ala.	81	78	159
Robert Wood, Oklahoma City	82	78	160
Tony Pacell, Schenectady	77	83	160
Gunnar Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	79	81	160
Tom Bonnar, Elm City, N. Y.	79	81	161
Bert Nicolls, Waverley, Mass.	82	79	161
Ed Gibson, Kansas City	79	83	162
Al Collins, Kansas City	81	81	162
George Vitense, Appleton, Wis.	83	79	162
Andrew Lapolo, Belleville, N. J.	83	79	162
Sam Schneider, San Antonio	80	83	163
Eddie Quirk, Dearborn, Mich.	80	83	163
Clarence Dozer, Rochester, N. Y.	80	84	164
Raymond Atkinson, G'nsb'o, N.C.	80	84	164
Charles Hoffner, Ocean City, N.J.	84	80	164
Lawrence Wisner, Pikesville, Md.	86	82	168
George McLeod, Belmont Spring.	78	N C	
Tom Mahan, United Shoe	80	N C	
Tom Jones, Rhode Island	85	N C	

*Won play-off for 32d place. †Eliminated in play-off.

Hafey's Bat Helps Cardinals Win Two

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	94	49	.657
New York	84	59	.587
Chicago	76	68	.528
Brooklyn	74	68	.521
Pittsburgh	69	72	.489
Boston	61	81	.430
Philadelphia	60	84	.417
Cincinnati	53	90	.371

RESULTS SEPT. 14

St. Louis 13, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (postponed).

The St. Louis Cardinals advanced a step nearer to the National League pennant on Monday by twice defeating Philadelphia, 13 to 5 and 10 to 3. If the New York Giants, who are in second place in the race, lose today while the Cardinals are winning, the pennant will be clinched by the St. Louis club. The game scheduled between Brooklyn and Pittsburgh was postponed because of rain. The other clubs were not scheduled.

The double-header between the Cards and Phillies was featured by the hitting of Chick Hafey, veteran St. Louis outfielder. Hafey drove in six runs in the first game with a home run, two doubles and a single. He also scored three times himself. His second homer of the afternoon, in the second game, along with a double, accounted for four more runs. Stout pitched the opening contest for the champions and because he was backed by plenty of hitting was never threatened. Bottomley also starred at bat for the Cards in this game with two doubles and two singles out of six times up. Brickell made four hits for the Phillies. Rhem went the distance for the champions in the second engagement. Arlett's homer in the seventh sent in two of Philadelphia's runs. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	5	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	x	13	17	1
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	14	3

Batteries—Stout and Mancuso, Gonzales; J. Elliott, Fallenstein, Milligan and Davis, Connell. Losing pitcher—J. Elliott. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Scott. Time—2h. 9m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	x	10	15	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	9	0

Batteries—Rhem and Wilson; Blake, Watt and Davis. Losing pitcher—Blake. Umpires—Stark, Scott and Klem. Time—1h. 27m.

THREE TEAMS ARE STILL UNDEFEATED

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 15 (AP)—Teams from Flint, Mich., Cleveland and Cincinnati demained undefeated last night after the third round of the United States amateur baseball tourney.

Cleveland, which yesterday handed the Scranton (Penna.) nine its first defeat of the tourney, 3 to 1, today will meet the titleholding Cincinnati club in the fourth round. Flint, 1930 runner-up, and third remanining undefeated team, defeated Pittsburgh, yesterday, 4 to 3. Cincinnati had drawn a third round bye.

Flint today will play the Montgomery (Ala.) team which won its second game out of three by defeating Pontiac, Mich., 5 to 2, in a second division game.

Other games among defeated teams, with yesterday's loser being eliminated from the tourney, resulted as follows: Indianapolis 4, Birmingham 3; Dayton, Ohio, 9, Plainesville, Ohio, 7; Omaha 7, Detroit 5; Fort Wayne, Ind., 8, Lorain, Ohio, 7.

Today Omaha plays Dayton, Fort Wayne tackles Pittsburgh, and Indianapolis meets Scranton.

The elimination process continues until the two leading teams are decided. They meet in a three-game series for the title, ending with a doubleheader Sunday.

YANKEES RECALL ELEVEN

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The New York Yankees yesterday recalled 11 players from the American Association, the International and Eastern leagues. Pitcher Bob Walsh, now with Cumberland (Md.) of the Mid-Atlantic League, also was released outright to the Albany Club of the Eastern circuit. Players recalled were: Robert Gibson, third baseman, and Robert Wolfe, shortstop, of Albany; George Miner, pitcher of Albany and Jersey City; Fred Walker, outfielder, of Jersey City and Toronto; Norman Kies, catcher, of Toledo and Jersey City; James Weaver, pitcher, of Baltimore; Walter Brown, pitcher, of Jersey City; Thomas Padden, catcher, of Kansas City; John Allen, pitcher, of Toronto, and William Werber, shortstop, and Allen Cooke, outfielder of Newark.

RETAINS MOTORCYCLE TITLE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Before a crowd of 15,000, Gene Rhyne of Sacramento, Calif., won the United States motorcycle hill climb championship yesterday for the second successive time. Rhyne soared up the 72 per cent grade, a distance of 375 feet, in 14.3s. The event won by Rhyne climaxed the contests staged on the Keck Farm at Egypt near here by the American Motorcycle Association. There were 90 entries in the major event, officially known as the contest for professionals with machines of 45 cubic inches displacement, which crowned the victor national champion. Ralph Moore of Indianapolis was second and Reggie Pink of the Bronx, N. Y., third.

A'S-INDIANS WIN AND LOSE

Champions Drop First Game, Then Triumph in Second

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	98	43	.695
Washington	85	55	.607
New York	83	57	.593
Cleveland	72	67	.518
St. Louis	56	83	.411
Detroit	57	85	.401
Chicago	55	85	.393
Boston	53	86	.381

RESULTS SEPT. 14

Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 7.
New York 2, Detroit 1.
Washington 6, St. Louis 3.
Boston 12, Chicago 8.

After losing the first game of a double-header to the Cleveland Indians, 6 to 2, the Philadelphia Athletes turned around and won the second contest, 9 to 7, and thereby moved to within two games of their third straight American League pennant. The Washington Senators, who are in second place, also triumphed on Monday, defeating the St. Louis Browns, 6 to 3. The New York Yankees kept pace with the Senators by winning from Detroit, 2 to 1. The Boston Red Sox evened their series with the Chicago White Sox, 12 to 8.

Willis Hudlin, Cleveland righthander, kept nine Philadelphia hits scattered in the first game of the double-header. The Indians took a four-run lead before the Athletics put across a run and the outcome was never in doubt. Walberg started for the champions and was taken out of the game in the seventh for a pinch hitter. Dykes hit a homer for the A's in this contest. A six-run rally in the fourth inning gave Connie Macks players a victory in the second half of the double-header. Home runs by Todt and Jimmy Moore figured in the scoring. Hoyt pitched eight innings for the winners and then was relieved by Earnshaw. Finney, young recruit outfielder of the As, hit three singles and a sacrifice.

Remarkable relief pitching by Hadley, Washington righthander, held the Browns in check. Marberry started for the Senators, but was hit hard and left the game in the fourth inning. Hadley finished and gave only one hit during the remainder of the game. Stewart went the route for the Browns and pitched good ball, but could not hope to win without more help from his team mates. West led Washington's attack with three singles in four times up. Cronin drove in two runs and scored another with two singles. Schulte hit a homer for the Browns.

George Pipgras and Vic Sorrell had a pitcher's battle in the Yankee Stadium, with the former getting the victory when his mates scored two runs in the eighth. In that eighth Gehrig was given a base on balls as a starter. Chapman was called out on strikes, but Lary dropped a double near the rightfield foul line, sending Gehrig to third. Dickey was purposely walked, filling the bases. Lazzeri became the hero of the afternoon by driving a double over third base, scoring Gehrig and Lary with the tying and winning runs. Detroit's one run in the fourth was unearned. Koenig hit a single to left field, which went through Chapman, and the Tiger shortstop scored standing up. The Tigers made eight hits off Pipgras and the Yanks four off Sorrell.

Plenty of hitting featured the game in Boston. The White Sox took an early lead by scoring three runs in the first inning, but the Red Sox came back with two when Webb hit a homer with one man on. Chicago increased its lead by putting across another run in the fifth, but again the Boston club rallied, this time for six runs in the seventh. The White Sox tied the score with four in the eighth, but that rally was also wiped out, for the winners put over four runs in their half of the inning. Van Camp hit three singles for the Red Sox, two of them in the seventh inning. Webb batted in four runs with a homer and single. Sullivan made three hits for the losers. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	6	15	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Hudlin and Sewell; Walberg, Rommel and Heving, Palmisano. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—1h. 59m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	x	9	12	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	7	15	2

Batteries—Hoyt, Earnshaw and Cochrane; Brown, Jablonowski, Lawson and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Hildebrand, Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 53m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	x	6	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0

Batteries—Marberry, Hadley and Spencer; Stewart and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 50m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	2	4	1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Pipgras and Dickey; Sorrell and Hayworth. Umpires—Nallin, Geisel and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 40m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	x	12	13	0
Chicago	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	8	14	4

Batteries—Lisenbee, Moore, Morris and Storie, Connolly; Thomas, Frasier, Garland and Grube. Winning pitcher—Morris. Losing pitcher—Garland. Umpires—Moriarty and Guthrie. Time—1h. 49m.

N. E. FOOTBALL OFFICIALS MEET

The Boston Athletic Association clubhouse on Exeter Street was the scene of the annual meeting of the New England Football Officials Monday night. Officers elected were Joseph B. Pendleton, president; Charles J. Donnallan, vice-president; George V. Brown, secretary-treasurer. Joseph Brawley was elected to succeed Charles Linnehan on the executive committee as Linnehan's term has expired. The two other members of the committee are John McDonald and James Chalmers. An auditing committee consisting of Oswald Tower, Robert F. Cuild and John Birmingham was elected.

MRS. VARE'S 81 LEADS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare yesterday shot an 81 on the par 76 Gulph Mills Golf Club course to lead the field in the first 18 holes of the annual Mary Thayer Farnum Memorial Cup tournament. Only five of the 120 women contestants broke 90. Miss Frances Williams of Allentown, last year's Eastern champion, scored 83; Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, 1926 national champion, shot 85, and Mrs. Philip L. Corson carded 86.

Peggywee Takes Lead In International Star Series

Winning Third Race Puts 1930 Champion at Top of Standing With Colleen Dropping Back to Second Place—Two More Tests to Be Held

STAR CLASS INTERNATIONAL YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Yacht and Fleet	Pts.
Peggywee, Western L. I. S.	72
Colleen, Central, L. I. S.	66
Dixie, New Orleans	63
Majella II, Illinois River	62
Rhody, Narragansett Bay	59
Zoa, Long Beach, Calif.	58
Joy, Solent	56
Wings, Great South Bay	55
Gar, Chesapeake Bay	53
Winsom, Peconic Gardners Bay	51
Vixen, Barnegat Bay	47
Fleet Star II, Gravesend Bay	44
Juno, Delaware River	41
Flapper, Hampton Roads	38
Menehune, Hawaii	37
Natty Bumppo, Lake Otsego	35
Barby II, Santa Barbara, Calif.	34
Vega, Newport Harbor, Calif.	32
Virgo, Venezuela	25
Blue Mist, Lake Ontario	23
Lone Wolf, Elk River, Md.	20
Carol II, Lake Michigan	20
Mabuya, Havana	16
Kittiwake, Eastern L. I. S.	15
Sea Beast, Nantucket Sound	12
Darling, Paris	7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 15—With three of the series of five races sailed and a day off today with the fourth race scheduled for tomorrow and the fifth on Thursday, Peggywee, sailed by Arthur Knapp Jr. and Newell Weed and representing the Western Long Island Sound fleet was leading the championship standing with 72 points to her credit. She is now in a very strong position to defend the International Star Class yachting championship which she won last year. As there are 26 yachts competing in the championship there are several which may yet move up into first place as the result of the two races to be sailed.

Colleen, representing the Central Long Island Sound fleet, which won the second race of the series and held first place before yesterday's race, finished twelfth and so dropped to second place in the standing with 66 points. Vega, representing Newport Harbor, Calif., and sailed by William Lyon and B. Henderson Jr., which was second in the standing at the end of the second race, was disqualified for a foul in the first race and it lost 25 points. As the result it was left with a total of 32 points after the third race had been sailed.

The foreign boats again failed to make a very good showing, with the exception of the Joy, representing the Solent, sailed by Colin Ratsey, which finished second and ran its total up to 56 points. This is the only foreign yacht with a chance to win the championship.

Yesterday's race was sailed over a windward and leeward course of 10½ miles. The course was covered three times and there was a nice southwest breeze blowing with a smooth sea. Wings, representing the Great South Bay fleet, sailed by Carl and John Pflug and winner of the opening race, was first over the starting line. At the first mark Wings was quite a bit ahead of Rhody with Dixie third and Peggywee fourth. Going down the wind Peggywee overhauled the leaders and rounded the marker at the end of the first round in the lead with Rhody second. Peggywee continued to gain on the second weather leg, and rounded the mark about 2 minutes ahead of Dixie, which moved up to second place. There was little change on the second run down the wind, with Joy moving up to third place. There was a better breeze as the yachts started on the last round of the course. On the last windward leg Joy made the best showing, cutting Peggywee's lead down to about half a minute at the last turn, and on the final run there were only a few changes in the positions of the yachts, with Peggywee just holding her own with Joy. The summary:

THIRD RACE, COURSE 10½ MILES
—Start 1:15 P. M.

Yacht and Skipper	Finish
Peggywee, Arthur Knapp	3:21:47
Joy, Colin Ratsey	3:22:26
Dixie, Edwin Jahncke	3:23:03
Majella 2d, R. Bradley	3:23:14
Wings, Carl Pflug	3:23:28
Fleet Star, T. D. Parkman	3:23:48
Rhody, B. W. Comstock	3:23:58
Vixen, F. S. Dale	3:24:20
Flapper, J. G. Miller	3:24:20
Zoa, Edward Fink	3:24:39
Winsome, H. Edwards	3:24:41
Colleen, W. J. McHugh	3:24:48
Gar, C. E. Henderson	3:24:55
Natty Bumpo, Sampson Smith	3:25:30
Barby 2d, Winsor Soule	3:25:31
Vega, William Lyon	3:25:24
Juno, F. W. Robertson	3:26:26
Blue Mist, J. G. Downey	3:27:26
Marbuya, E. Gamba	3:29:07
Kittiwake, W. S. MacDonald	3:30:14
Darling, G de Piolenc, Paris	3:31:27
Menehune, F. K. Bottomley	3:31:42
Carol 2d, S. G. Goss	3:31:42
Sea Beast, Nat Davis	3:31:56
Lone Wolf, J. D. McClatchy	Withdrew
Virgo, M. A. Rhys-Price	Disqualified

Philippines To Enter Olympics

MANILA, P. I. (By U. P.)—Participation of the Philippines in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932 was approved by the Philippines Amateur Athletic Federation at a recent meeting here.

It was planned to have 50 athletes, picked after an elimination tournament, represent the islands in track and field events, swimming and amateur boxing.

The elimination tourney will be conducted throughout the islands. Each province will be under an athletic commissioner, who will be responsible for the selection of athletes to compete in a general elimination contest.

Filipino fans believe there is a good chance for representatives of the islands in several events at the forthcoming Olympics, pointing to the list of Philippine records as evidence.

Records made during the last national meet, as approved by the P. A. A. F., were as follows:

SWIMMING

50-Meter Freestyle, Arasad Alpad, 27s.
400-Meter Freestyle, Ayo Mandi, 5m. 49h.
1500-Meter Freestyle, Ayo Mandi, 23m. 52s.
100-Meter Backstroke, Tahil Asdai, 1m. 14.4s.
200-Meter Breaststroke, Teofilo Ildefonso, 2m. 50s.

TRACK AND FIELD

100-Meter Dash, A. Gonzaga, 11s.
200-Meter Dash, A. Gonzaga, 22.2s.
1500-Meter Run, D. Ozoa, 4m. 27s.
1600-Meter Relay, 2m. 34.4s.
12-Pound Shotput, Ramon Bucoy, 14.478 meters.

MRS. LAKE LEADS IN INVITATIONAL GOLF

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, reigning southern and Long Island golf champion, took the lead yesterday in the Women's Western Golf Association 72-hole invitation medal tournament at the Wanekah Country Club with an 18-hole score of 44-42—86.

Miss Marion Morgan of Buffalo, one of the district's leading shooters, captured second place for the day with an 87. Miss Jane Weiller and Miss Helen MacMorran, both of Winnetka, Ill., and Mrs. Roy Green, Los Angeles, went into a triple tie for third with 89's.

The tournament, played annually, was won last year by Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago. Miss Van Wie is not defending her title this year. The 35 contestants will play 18 holes each day and the low aggregate score determines the winner.

Two Buffalo women, Miss Peggy Wattles and Mrs. Lawrence Tremaine, tied for fourth place with 91's.

HARTFORD SENATORS WIN EASTERN TITLE

EASTERN LEAGUE
Final Standing
Second Half

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	54	22	.711
Bridgeport	41	35	.539
Springfield	36	39	.480
New Haven	34	38	.472
Albany	36	41	.468
Richmond	31	38	.449
Allentown	34	42	.447
Norfolk	30	41	.423

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—The Hartford Senators, some of whom already have been sent up to the major leagues with Brooklyn, are the undisputed champions of the Eastern League for 1931. Hartford finished the second half of the season with a record of 54 victories and 22 defeats, 13 games ahead of the Bridgeport Bears.

In the first half of the season, which was split at July 4 because Hartford was making it a runaway race, the Senators won 47 games and lost only 17 with Bridgeport again second.

Seven 'Outboard' Records Bettered

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—Five European and two American records for the one-mile straightaway were broken by outboard motorboats yesterday in bringing to an end the racing of the eastern division of the Outboard Motor Association on the Connecticut River here.

All European records have been superseded by those made yesterday although they will not be officially sanctioned until the meeting of the international association.

By a ruling of President Charles F. Chapman of the American Power Boat Association the races yesterday were over a nautical mile as well as a statute mile. All European records were made over the nautical mile, while American records have been over the statute mile, which is shorter.

In the final race of Class A Miss Hilda Mueller, Bay City, Mich., bettered the European record of 28.8 miles per hour by making 33.228. She also broke her own American record of 37.74 made at Manistee, Mich., last month, by doing 38.234.

In Class B John Maypole Sr of River Forest, Ill., broke the European record of 36.2 by setting the figure at 38.535.

In Class C Ken Wood of Detroit went 42.823 miles per hour to better the European record of 41.8.

In class D Dick Neal of Detroit made 46.036 to better the European mark of 41.5. Neal made a new American record of 51.19 in this class to beat the old record of 50.81 made by Tom Estlick of Waukegan, Ill.

In class F Hub Meyers, Petoskey, Mich., drove 47.675 to beat the European mark of 47s held by Aldo Dacco, an Italian.

All records were made by western drivers, the only easterner to make a showing being Henry Roberts of Hartford in class B, but his mark was superseded. European records make no distinction between amateurs and professional drivers.

CHICAGO RECALLS FIVE

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs yesterday recalled five of their former players from the minors with orders to report at the Catalina Island training camp next spring. They were Lynn Nelson, Leroy Herman, Bill Campbell and Johnny Moore of Los Angeles and Bill Jurges, who was sent to Louisville recently in the deal for Bill Herman.

TELAUTOGRAPH CORP.

Telautograph Corporation reports for August net profit of $31,833 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $39,570 in August, 1930. Eight months' net was $246,520, equal to $1.07 a share on 228,760 shares of common, compared with $229,672, or $1 a share, in the first eight months of 1930.

POLL IS TAKEN ON BALL CHANGE

U. S. G. A. Plan to Replace 'Balloon' Fails to Get Unanimous Approval

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Strange as it may seem, the United States Golf Association's decision to replace the "balloon ball" with one of greater weight, has failed to arouse any unanimous expression of approval from leading amateurs and professionals.

A poll of a score or more of topflight players reveals an almost even division of opinion as to the wisdom of the change, which will bring into play on April 15, 1932 a ball of the present diameter, 1.68 inches, but of heavier weight. The U. S. G. A. has not yet determined the exact weight of the new ball but there have been indications that it will wigh 1.62 ounces, the same as the one that was in play before the "balloon ball" made its appearance the first of this year. The "balloon ball" weighs 1.55 ounces.

Armour Is Sorry

One of the most ardent supporters of the "balloon ball" has been Tommy Armour, British open champion. Armour said he believed the "present ball is the greatest contribution that has been made to the game" and added that he was "sorry to see the ball changed."

Horton Smith thought the change would make the game all the easier for the professionals, but that the duffer would find plenty of trouble with it.

"It will be harded to get off the ground for one thing," said Smith, "and I feel it will respond to a hard blow much more sensitively than does the present ball."

Willie Klein agreed with Smith and Ed Dudley said he had heard that experiments with a ball of the same size and heavier weight had developed a ball that "floats and ducks badly."

Among leading women players, Mrs. Phillip L. Corson, chairman women's committee U. S. G. A., said: "I don't like it. I think it's going to rob women players of lots of distance. It may putt better but the lost distance will be disheartening."

On the other side of the fense were Walter C. Hagen, Leo H. Diegel, Willie Macfarlane, Gene Sarazen, Jess W. Sweetser, Chick Evans, Jock Hutchison, and Gene Homans.

Farrell Sees Ideal Ball

Johnny Farrell, former national open champion, said, "The combination of the weight of the old ball and the size of the new one should be ideal for all classes of players."

Diegel, Agua Caliente professional: "More weight will give us a much better putting ball."

Joe Kirkwood, trick shot star: "The change will not be as beneficial for the average golfer as you might think at first. Many yards have been added to the average golfer's shot because the lighter ball got up into the air sooner."

Dave Hackney, Lowell (Mass.) pro: "I think the present ball is all right."

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., the former Glenna Collett, present women's national champion: "I think the heavier ball will make things easier for golfers."

Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, national champion in 1926: "Putting will be aided and the ball should be less difficult to control in the wind."

CHICAGO WANTS BOTH 1932 CONVENTIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—This city wants the presidential nomination conventions of both major parties next year, and is writing a lot of letters on the subject. The Citizens' Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which has assumed the task of bringing the conventions here, yesterday dispatched missives to Republican and Democratic leaders in 6000 counties throughout the country.

Gov. Louis L. Emmerson (R.), of Illinois, joined the campaign from Springfield, sending out personal appeals to leaders of his party in 47 states and Mayor Anton J. Cermak (D.), of Chicago, is writing to Democratic leaders in cities of more than 50,000 population. It is asserted that 35 per cent of the national committee men and women of each state have expressed themselves as in favor of this city as the scene of their convention next summer.

ARGENTINE FARMS SHOW INCREASE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 15 (By U. P.)—Argentina exported 2,840,000 tons of wheat and flour, 1,180,000 tons of linseed and 4,830,000 tons of maize during the first seven months of this year, an official Ministry of Agriculture report stated yesterday.

Wheat production showed an increase of 2,076,000 tons over the previous year, and linseed production was 480,000 tons greater than the total a year ago.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 70

FRANK F. (FRANKIE) FRISCH
St. Louis Cardinals, National League

First played professional baseball with the New York Giants in 1919. Born in New York City, Sept. 9, 1898. Five feet 11 inches in height and weighs about 165 pounds. Bats from either side of the plate and is a right-handed thrower. Signed with New York immediately after leaving Fordham University, where he starred in football and baseball. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1919—New York, National League	2b-SS	54	.226
1920—New York, National League	3b	110	.280
1921—New York, National League	2b-3b	153	.341
1922—New York, National League	2b-3b	132	.327
1923—New York, National League	2b	151	.348
1924—New York, National League	2b	145	.328
1925—New York, National League	2b-3b-SS	120	.331
*1926—New York, National League	2b-3b	135	.314
1927—St. Louis, National League	2b	153	.337
1928—St. Louis, National League	2b	141	.300
1929—St. Louis, National League	2b-3b	138	.334
1930—St. Louis, National League	2b	133	.346

*Traded to St. Louis along with Jimmy Ring for Rogers Hornsby in December.

CHESS
by Frederick D Chevalier

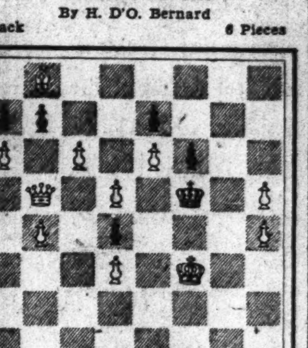
PROBLEM NO. 1339
By O. Stocchi

Black — 10 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1340
By H. D'O. Bernard

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1337. Q-Q2
No. 1338. 1. Q-KB8 threat
2. Kt-B4ch
1. —— Q-B5ch
2. KtxQch
1. —— Q-Q4ch
2. RxQch
1. —— QxKt
2. RxPch
1. —— QxR(K2)
2. R-Q6ch
1. —— QxB
2. Kt-B4ch
1. —— KxR
2. Kt-B6ch
1. —— QxR(Q5)
2. Q-B6ch

End-Game No. 60. Black wins with 1 KtxP, R-R (PxKt; 2 RxKtPch, etc.); 2 Kt-K7ch, K-R2; 3 KtxP! and wins.

END-GAMES

Here is a problem-like ending from a recent Moscow championship game between Lowenfisch and Rosenthal. The crucial maneuver is not difficult, but it is convincing.

End-Game No. 61

Black — 8 Pieces

White — 7 Pieces
White to play. What result?

NOTES

J. R. Capablanca, former world's champion, has recently returned to his native Havana after an absence of several months. He expects to return to New York for an exhibition tour some time in October. He hopes to arrange a return match with Alekhine before the end of the year. H. M. Phillips is acting as go-between in negotiations with Alekhine, who seems to have the titleholder's characteristic lack of sympathy for the challenger's difficulties in raising the necessary financial backing.

Cabled reports show that Alekhine is well on the way toward duplicating his phenomenal victory at San Remo last year. If his lead over the field indicates a relative superiority in play, his title should be secure for many years. Kashdan's standing again emphasizes his position as the strongest American player.

I. Horowitz, whose victory over Przepiorka of Poland in the final round of the team tournament at Prague enabled the United States to win by the bare margin of half a point, considers his win from Sterk of Hungary one of his best efforts in that event. There is an abundance of open-board play, in which the Brooklyn player finally proved more penetrating.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Horowitz White	Sterk Black	Horowitz White	Sterk Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	26 Kt-Kt4	R-B
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	27 Q-K2	P-Q5
3 P-Q4	PxP	28 Q-KB2	Q-KR4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	29 P-KR3	PxP
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	30 R-K5	P-B7
6 KtxKt	KtPxKt	31 QxBP	Q-R5
7 Castles	P-Q4	32 Q-B3	R-Kt2
8 Kt-B3	B-K2	33 Q-B4	P-KR4
9 P-K5	Kt-Q2	34 Kt-B2	Q-Q
10 Q-R5	P-Kt3	35 R-Q3	Q-Kt3
11 Q-K2	Castles	36 KR-K3	Q-B2
12 B-KR6	R-K	37 R-F[illegible]	Q-Q
13 QR-K	R-Kt	38 R-Q3	Q-K
14 Kt-Q	B-Kt5	39 Kt-K4	B-Kt2
15 P-B3	B-B	40 Kt-Q6	Q-R
16 BxB	RxB	41 QxPch	K-R3
17 P-KB4	Kt-B4	42 R-KKt3	Q-Q
18 R-B3	KtxB	43 KtxB	Q-Kt3
19 QxKt	Q-R4	44 Q-Q6	R-B3
20 Q-Q2	P-KB4	45 Q-Q4	RxKt
21 PxPep	RxBP	46 R-Kt3	QR-KB2
22 P-QKt4	Q-Kt3ch	47 RxQ	PxR
23 K-R	P-B4	48 R-B7	RxR
24 PxP	QxP	49 QxR	Resigns
25 Kt-B2	R-Kt2		

Fred Reinfeld, a 21-year-old student of the College of the City of New York, is the 1931 New York state champion. Among the players he outpointed in the annual summer tournament of the New York State Chess Association, held this year at Rome, were A. E. Santasiere, last year's winner; Dake and Fine, who was only half a point behind. Here is an example of his steady, conservative style.

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Grossman White	Reinfeld Black	Grossman White	Reinfeld Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 P-QR3	P-QR4
2 P-KKt3	P-QB4	16 R-B3	P-R5
3 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	17 KR-B	R-R4
4 P-Q4	Kt-B3	18 B-B	R-Kt4
5 Castles	B-B4	19 Q-Q	R-Kt6
6 P-B3	P-K3	20 R-B8	Q-R4
7 QKt-Q2	PxP	21 RxRch	BxR
8 KtxP	KtxKt	22 R-B8	RxKtP
9 PxKt	B-Q3	23 Q-B	R-Kt8
10 Kt-B3	Castles	24 RxBch	KxR
11 B-Kt5	P-KR3	25 Q-B8ch	K-K2
12 BxKt	QxB	26 Kt-K5	Q-Q
13 R-B	Q-Q	Resigns	
14 Q-Q2	Q-Kt3		

Reuben Fine another C. C. N. Y. player, owes his second-place score to an unusual R vs. R and B ending which he lost. But he won several aggressive victories to compensate. The following game has a particularly neat conclusion:

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Fine White	Lessing Black	Fine White	Lessing Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	15 B-B3	QR-Kt
2 P-B4	P-QKt3	16 Kt-Q2	Kt-K
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	17 Kt-B4	BxKt
4 B-Kt2	P-Q3	18 KtxQ	BxQ
5 Castles	QKt-Q2	19 KtxKt	BxR
6 P-Q4	P-B4	20 KtxQR	QBxB
7 Kt-B3	P-Kt3	21 KxB	BxB
8 P-Q5	B-Kt2	22 PxB	Kt-B3
9 P-K4	Castles	23 R-QKt	KtxKP
10 B-Q2	P-QR3	24 P-R5	KtxQBP
11 Q-K2	P-QKt4	25 P-R6	KtxP
12 PxP	PxP	26 P-R7	Kt-B2
13 KtxP	B-R3	27 R-Kt7	Resigns
14 P-QR4	Q-Kt3		

Harvard Varsity Named by Casey

Harvard's 1931 football campaign opened officially this morning when 104 candidates reported at Soldiers Field to Eddie Casey, new head coach. To speed prepartaions a varsity squad of 49 was segregated for intensive practice this afternoon. The others were placed under the direction of Jimmy Knox, second-varsity coach, where they will stay until improvement earns their promotion.

Little other than conditioning calisthenics were attempted while photographers snapped hundreds of pictures. Coach Casey's assisting staff of Arthur Sampson, Nils Nelson, Walter Cleary, Eddie Bradford, Vic Kennard, and Ben Ticknor was on hand to get acquainted with the men to be under their especial guidance. The players, as a squad, looked heavy and generally well conditioned.

Two sessions, morning and afternoon, with some exceptions are listed until the university opens a week from Monday. Tomorrow the workouts will assume a more serious nature. The varsity squad as chosen today:

ENDS

Gerard J. Cassedy '33, Arthur O. Choate Jr., '34, Leon A. Francisco '33, Carl A. Hageman '33, John J. Healey Jr. '34, Clifton L. Jackson '34, Vahan N. Moushegian '32, Thomas W. Nazro '34, Eugene E. Record '32, Richard P. Waters Jr. '34.

TACKLES

Malcolm Bancroft '33, Robert M. Faxon '32, Harrison Field '33, Murdock J. Finlayson '32, Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33, Francis H. Kales '32, Alfred Kidder 2d '33, George W. Keuhn '32.

GUARDS

William F. Brooks '32, James D. Esterly '33, William K. Ginman '32, David E. Kopans '34, Herbert C. McClees '34, Henry M. Myerson '32, Edward J. Rogers '34, George N. Talbot '32, Walter R. Devivo '34.

CENTERS

Francis J. Crane '34, Charles C. Cunningham '32, Roger H. Hallowell '33, John M. Lockwood '34, Charles J. Nevin '34.

BACKS

George F. Bennett '33, John W. Crickard '33, John H. Dean '34, Allen M. Ferry '34, Alexander C. Forbes '32, Francis H. Gleason '34, James R. Leonard '33, Edmund A. Mays Jr. '32, Carl A. Pescosolido '34, Deeb E. Peter '34, John F. Schereschewsky '32, John Ware Jr. '34, Nathaniel Ware '34, Harry K. Wells '33, Bernard D. White '32, Stanton Whitney '34, William Barry Wood Jr. '32.

FOUR WINNERS IN THE 17TH ROUND

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 15 (AP)—The seventeenth round of the international chess masters tournament was contested here yesterday. The winners were I. Kashdan, United States; E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany; Gene Maroczy, Hungary, and G. Stoltz, Sweden. Dr. A. A. Alekhine, France, the leader, drew with Dr. Milan Vidmar, of Jugoslavia. The summary:

First Board—Pirc, Jugoslavia, lost to Bogoljubow, Germany.
Second Board—Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark, lost to Kashdan, United States.
Third Board—Edgar Colle, Belgium, lost to Maroczy, Hungary.
Fourth Board—Dr. Vidmar, Jugoslavia, drew with Alekhine, France.
Fifth Board—Aztalos, Jugoslavia, drew with Kostisch, Jugoslavia.
Sixth Board—Tartakower, Poland, lost to Stoltz, Sweden.
Seventh Board—Flohr, Czechoslovakia, adjourned with Spielmann, Austria.

The leading scores: Alekhine, 13½—2½; Kashdan, 10—6; Bogoljubow, 9—6; Stolt, 8½—8½; Vidmar, 8—7; Nimzowitsch and Spielmann, each 8—8.

PICK-UPS

PRESIDENT J. A. R. QUINN of the Boston Red Sox has announced that his club and the Boston Braves will probably meet in an exhibition game for the unemployed Wednesday, Sept. 23. President Quinn received word from Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, to the effect that the regular scheduled game booked for that day between the A's and Red Sox will be left open, the contest to be played later in the series as part of a doubleheader. It is understood by President Quinn that President Emil E. Fuchs of the Braves will do anything possible to make the game a success.

The pennant winners have been practically decided in the National and American Leagues, but there is still one race in full swing. That is the battle being staged by Simmons of the Athletics and Babe Ruth of the Yankees for the batting championship of the junior circuit. Simmons has a lead of more than five points over his veteran rival, but that is not a substantial one. In the few games remaining the two men can change places several times. The Athletic outfielder won the title in 1930, while Ruth took it in 1924.

One young man who is playing fine ball right now is Lazzeri, second baseman of the New York Yankees. He is hitting the ball hard and often, as well as fielding with his usual brilliance around second base. Lazzeri made a slow start when the 1931 season began and therefore spent most of his time on the bench.

Although there is only the smallest fraction of an inch difference between the thickness of the covers of the American and National League balls, the averages show a vast difference between the two. Simmons, who is first on the list of American League batters, had a mark of .381, including Monday's games. Klein, leader in the senior circuit, had an average of .344 on the same day. Undoubtedly the thicker cover on the National's ball has brought about this wide margin between the marks of Simmons and Klein. It is hoped that the two circuits will agree on one ball before the 1932 campaign rolls around.

Earl Webb, hard hitting outfielder of the Red Sox, is still within striking distance of the two-base mark held by George Burns of Cleveland. Webb, including games played on Monday, had hit 60, which surpasses the mark of 59 made by Chuck Klein of the Phillies for the National League in 1930.

Recently, Connie Mack was deprived of the services of Jimmy Foxx, his regular first baseman. It is expected that Foxx will be ready before the start of the World Series, but if he is not, the A's will be weakened considerably. Foxx's extra-base hitting is invaluable to his club. It was his homer in the fifth game of the 1930 World Series that just about put the Cardinals out of the running.

ON WEDNESDAY
we celebrate
BROCKTON'S 50th BIRTHDAY
reviewing on the race track
THE BIG PARADE
over a mile long of
Decorated Floats
never equaled in New England
LEGION DRUM & BUGLE CORPS
COMPETITION
BROCKTON FAIR
DAY & NIGHT

EDUCATIONAL

Family Learns to Live Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Randolph, Vt.

ONE conscientious mother cherished the ideal of bringing out harmony in home relations, but was often appalled by the tendency to bicker, argue and find fault. After some thought she called a consultation of herself and the four children—Robert, aged 10, Hildred, 8; Margaret, 6; Roger, 4.

"We aren't as happy together as we should be," she began. "What do you say we turn over a new leaf and try to get along better? It is not only bad for us, but gives other people an unfavorable impression. Now where are we at fault?"

"Daddy's more to blame than we are," spoke up 10-year-old Bob.

"Is that really fair?" returned his mother. "You are old enough to understand that Daddy should have a restful, happy home to come to at night."

"I get tired of helping all the time," was Hildred's complaint.

"So do I," agreed the younger ones.

"And if I sit down in the little rocker," said Margaret, "then Roger wants it."

"Then he must have a chair of his own," declared Mother.

From the Attic

So a trip to the attic and a flourish of paint brush resulted not only in a chair for small Roger, but necessary furniture for each child. Of course Robert and Hildred had their own rooms. Now the guest room belongings were moved into a smaller bedroom and the two small children took possession of the big room, both being provided with cots, chests of drawers, rockers and screens for complete privacy. Downstairs each child had his own hooks for wraps, his own special spot.

In regard to the daily task, they suggested making a game of it. Sometimes they tried to get a certain duty well done in a certain length of time. Sometimes each child had two lists: for each duty accomplished in the first list, one might be chosen from another much longer list. The mother made report cards and gave weekly credits for obedience, effort, willingness, improvement, patience, industry, love. The results were so marked that each month she rewarded the four for improvement with a special surprise a wienie roast perhaps, or a special supper and each might invite a friend.

Periods for play and rest were carefully worked out and this included a leisure hour for Mother while the babies had naps. In summer the family stayed outdoors as much as possible, utilizing swings, sandbox, hammock and porch table, thereby saving work indoors and providing more comfort for all.

It was decided that Daddy should have perfect quiet at his desk, so in winter the older children read and studied in the dining room and Margaret and Roger played with their toys in the kitchen. In this manner his work could be more quickly done and he was ready to enter into the romps and interests of his family.

Holidays

In addition to the annual family vacation, separate vacations were arranged for occasionally. Daddy found his efforts better appreciated after a camping trip in the mountains and Mother felt like celebrating after her half-week away, while a competent aunt looked after the family. Each grandmother was delighted to have the children for a day and a night and how glad Mother was to have them back again! She was so rested and what a wonderful chance it was to begin all over with all mistakes forgotten on both sides! And they, too, were just as happy to be back; old toys seemed like new and Mother and Daddy were the best in the world. What interesting things they had to relate!

From the beginning this mother encouraged the habits of singing at work, of gratitude, fair play and of interest in broadening, impersonal topics.

Her final decision was that there are solutions to all problems of an inharmonious home, but that few are solved by one method alone. New ideas must be added, old ways shelved and courage should lead ingenuity at all times. M. M. F.

Testing Pre-School Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A TESTING ground for theories of pre-school education has made available to educators everywhere the fruits of its first six years' experience in the publication of a report on the nursery school of the University of California at Los Angeles.

When this school was established in the fall of 1925 it had little working basis outside a conviction that children learn more during their first three years than they do subsequently in three years' time. A desire to rationalize and systematize training during these early years, placing it on an equal basis with school and college curricula, largely replaced precedent in the school's inception, but persistent experiment, research and collaboration with those working in kindred efforts have made the school, according to university officials, highly successful.

In an introduction to the report, Dr. Charles W. Waddell, professor of education at the university, asserted that many of the difficulties of later childhood and adolescence are traceable to improper pre-school training. "It seems clear," he said, "that if we can devise a wholesome, sane, healthful regimen of suitable activities under right conditions in the nurseries of both the home and the school, we may prevent many unfortunate complications in later years. No period of life is so plastic, so easily molded, so readily guided into the trends it should take as the first few years of life."

Concrete Help

The report of the nursery school is not so much theoretical as factual. The element of concreteness is thought by its compilers to be more valuable to those contemplating establishment of such an institution, to workers in nursery schools and the parents of young children, than would be a more theoretical treatise. For this reason there is much of what little Johnny actually did toward making an airplane, using hammer and saw, despite the chubbiness of three-year-old fingers, and of how little Mary, age two, learned to stand in line willingly while waiting her turn at the slide, and very little of what they ought to have done under circumstances other than those which obtained.

In explanation of the nursery school idea, much stress is laid upon the part which parents must play in its successful conduct. "The idea has prevailed," Miss Barbara Greenwood, supervisor of nursery school training, declared, "that the nursery school tends to lessen the responsibility of the home. That quite the reverse is true is proved by the experience of those connected with the work. Indeed, a fundamental objective of the nursery school is the cooperation of the parents. The nursery school does not look upon the child as a separate unit; it considers him in his relations to his family, to his friends, to his environment in general, and attempts to determine how he may be helped to a better adjustment in the home or possibly how his home environment may be better adjusted to fit his needs.

Home Coöperation Essential

"This type of constructive program can be attained only when the parents make it possible for the school to keep in touch with the child's 24-hour experiences. This explains why the nursery school at the University of California at Los Angeles has accepted only children from the homes where complete coöperation could be expected."

To secure this coöperation, Miss Greenwood explained, the school has required daily opportunities to meet one or the other parent of each pupil, daily reports from home in the form of answered questionnaires, individual conferences as required, and group conferences with mothers, averaging about one hour in the morning once a week. Evening meetings on occasion with fathers, mothers and teachers attending have proved helpful, as have visits of teachers to the homes of children.

"The activities of the nursery school," Miss Greenwood explained, "are the responses of the children to the environment in which they are placed. This environment has to do with space, apparatus, materials and associates. Though the adult is in the background, she has an important rôle in the activities of the nursery school in that she is responsible for the whole situation, apparatus and materials as well as the child's reactions. To be able to keep this situation sufficiently challenging for growth and at the same time not overstimulating; to make it contribute to emotional stability, and to keep it socially helpful, takes understanding, experience, ingenuity. Other children, also, are important because as peers they are a vital though unconscious influence. One child coming into a group may bring about a complete change in the nature of its activity. This response to personality is particularly noticeable because of the naturalness and spontaneity of the children.

Outdoor Activity

"A large part of the activities of the university nursery school is carried on in the out of doors. Any morning a group will be found in the open, some swinging, some on the slide, the jungle gym, or the turning bars, while some will always be busy in the sand beds. Others are engaged with motor vehicles, loading and unloading the wagons, pulling one another, or dragging every possession up to the tops of boxes by means of incline boards placed by the children themselves. Indoors one may discover a group playing constructively in the doll corner; another building with the blocks; others painting on the easels, looking at picture books, arranging flowers, setting the lunch table. Each is absorbed in his particular interest.

"These activities, patterned from what the child has seen, heard, or experienced, may seem mere childish play; but as we study this play we discover that it is full of significance for present as well as for later development. It is through these natural play activities of the nursery school children that processes of growth are promoted: greater physical development, mental stimulation, social adaptability, and consequent emotional controls and behavior attitudes stabilized."

That the utmost freedom which can be given without sacrificing purposeful endeavor is allowed is indicated in the report. "The staff," it asserted, "has recognized the fact that little children need a large amount of freedom to roam at will (within bounds), to climb, to jump, to run, possibly to sit down and meditate. The situation has been arranged with this in view."

If You Like—Home Economics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ASSUMING that the subjects a person likes best in college are a fair guide to what vocation he should choose, the University of Chicago has prepared a series of pamphlets outlining the positions which certain courses naturally lead to. Prof. Lydia J. Roberts, who wrote the leaflet on Home Economics, outlines some of the major fields of activity for the home economics student in part as follows:

"Teaching is the field which the large majority of home economics women enter. . . . Federal and state governments' financial grants to home economics education have in recent years increased both the demand for teachers and the salaries paid to them.

"An extension program of adult education has been developed throughout the United States by the United States Department of Agriculture in coöperation with the land-grant colleges in the several states. A relatively large number of positions are available in the extension field. A bachelor's degree usually suffices for the county agent but a higher degree or the equivalent in training is desirable for specialists and state and federal leaders.

"The field of institution economics offers a wide range of positions in administration and management. Among these positions are: directorship of 'commons' and residence halls in universities, colleges and schools; administrator of food units in hotels, Y. W. C. A.'s and Y. M. C A.'s, commercial cafeterias and restaurants.

"Specialists in home economics, or in certain phases of it, are now employed by practically all large business concerns dealing with the commodities used in the home.

"A special form of commercial work that deserves mention is home economics journalism. . . . More and more women with sound training are being sought for it.

"The field of child development and parent education is a broad one and workers with a wide variety of training find positions therein. Much of the work of extension specialists, for example, is 'parent' as well as 'adult' education. Other positions are directors or leaders of parent-education classes in public schools in child-study associations. . . .

"A considerable number of high-grade research positions are provided by federal and state activities. Others are available in the various institutes of child welfare. For the better research positions, a doctor's degree or its equivalent is essential."

[This is the last of six short articles based on the set of vocational pamphlets issued by the University of Chicago.]

H. Armstrong Roberts

HER FIRST LESSON IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Not a Required but a Preferred Subject.

Little girls (even in this day and age) who take naturally to this kind of "play" are often unconsciously very earnest pupils in an art that leads them to practical as well as esthetic accomplishments. They are eager to do better and better "work" until they can be promoted into the "help-mother" class, and finally into the "take-care-of-self" class.

Equal Status For Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—If persistent endeavor, and effective argument will do it, Australian women teachers should, in the near future, achieve their long-cherished ambition of equal status with men—equal opportunity to fill the higher grades of their profession, and equal pay for similar work. So cogently put was the case at a conference of the Federated State School Teachers Association of Australia, that [illegible] men voted unanimously for a motion in favor of approaching the various state governments.

The motion, which was debated with much resource and vigor, and was carried without a dissentient voice, declared: "The conference is of opinion that in a service which, for its effective working requires both women and men, women should be given equal status with men, and be granted equal opportunity in the organization, and development of departmental work."

It was a debate which required straight speaking, and the teachers who led the attack were equal to it. The chief points were that the reason why women had been so successful in the teaching profession when given a chance was that it was a life work with them. With man it is merely his livelihood; it was not his mission; he had other interests and responsibilities.

It is admitted, even by responsible authorities in Australia, that women teachers have definitely proved their all-round capabilities, and the policy is shaping of giving free rein to their powers for service and allowing them to experience the thrill and pride of developing a system. More and more parents are asking that their daughters should be under the direct supervision of women. It seems now that it is only a matter of time. Old prejudices have been dispelled.

It was significantly appropriate that one of the Victorian delegates at the conference was Lillian Horner, infant mistress of the Princess Hill training school, who had an excellent story to tell about the first nursery school established under an Australian education department. Its success was a great factor in the argument for more responsibility for women in the development of the state system. Miss Horner has been the chief executive officer of the infant department of the training school for 15 years, and within the last 12 months the spectacular innovation of a nursery has created great educational interest.

The conference was greatly stirred by what had been done in New Zealand. The delegates were told that in the Dominion women had equal status with men, with an allowance for domestic responsibilities in the case of married teachers. This was, in fact, a plank in the platform of the teachers' organization. In primary schools where there are two or three assistants, women are head teachers, and in secondary schools for girls also. For the higher positions, however, men were generally selected.

In New Zealand there is a grading system for teachers, the points considered being personality, teaching ability and power of organization. This grading, however, does not always give satisfaction, and there are courts of appeal against decisions. These are composed of a magistrate, who is chairman; a member of the education department, and a teacher. A teacher's advocate puts the case for the applicant. Women as well as men are chosen as advocates.

Training Children For Floral Appreciation

A flower-loving mother began early to train for floral appreciation. As soon as her little son began noticing the gay blossoms in the garden, he was taken near them and allowed to touch them gently. Of course, he grabbed after them as he did after everything else that came his way. Mother gently but firmly held his hands and tried to make him understand that flowers might be touched but must not be pulled.

Later, when Billie could toddle about, Father made quite an occasion of walking around with him to see the pretty flowers. Often Billy had found a new posy through the day, usually with Mother's help. This was his surprise for Daddy on their evening walk around the flower borders.

He never pulled flowers ruthlessly. He was allowed from the beginning to touch them. Their fine colors and velvety textures were referred to by Mother or Father in some such way as childhood could grasp. Later he was allowed to pick a wee bouquet of posies for Mother's place at table. This was done at first under direction.

He was permitted to touch, handle, pick the flowers. They were not strange things which he destroyed ruthlessly, but friends which he knew and loved.

Too Dumb to Learn?

Dear Dean:

If I enter high school this fall again I shall be in the first year of our senior high school. I am now a graduate of the junior high school and have my certificate. Our junior high school ends with the ninth grade. It will take me three more years to get my diploma from senior high. I am 16 years old.

The reason I am writing to you is because the principal of the junior school said he thought I could learn a trade, but did not think I could do college work. I know that some of my teachers think I am dumb. They as much as told me so. My father has scolded me a lot because I was reported to him for neglect of a subject I don't like and am not interested in.

I want to go to senior high school and later become a newspaper man. My teachers and my parents think I should go into some trade. Do you think I should quit school and enter a trade? Sincerely,

Bill.

Dear Bill:

Oliver Goldsmith's teachers thought him a dullard. The author of "The Vision of Sir Launfal" was suspended from college because of "continued neglect of his college duties." The author of "Childe Harold" generally stood at the foot of his class. Napoleon on graduation ranked forty-second in his class. Darwin was unable to master any language. Huxley had an aversion for writing until he was 20. Grant was a mediocre student in school and college. Lincoln's Secretary of State, when in school, was called "too stupid to learn." Edison would not have made Phi Beta Kappa, judging from the remarks of his teachers concerning his work in the grade school.

Why do I tell you these facts, Bill? It certainly is not because I do not value and encourage high scholarship. I know that Chief Justice Taft was a high-grade student. So also was Woodrow Wilson. I know that "Who's Who in America" contains a higher percentage of college graduates than of high school graduates. I know also that there is plenty of evidence that, as a rule, those who do well in school do well in later life. I feel sure, however, that no parent or teacher has a right to conclude that a boy is "dumb" because he is not interested in a certain study or because he finds at some time in his career things outside the classroom more interesting than things in it.

I believe you are on the right track, Bill. If you want to attend senior high, and you have a definite goal and the determination to work hard to realize your goal, you certainly ought to do so provided your junior high certificate will admit you. You might ask your parents and your principal what other plan they have for your further growth and education. Many trades now admit as apprentices only graduates of senior high school. And, besides, are you now prepared for your duties as a future citizen and as a potential parent?

Go to your library, Bill, and get a copy of "The Newspaperman" by Talcott Williams, or of "Training for the Newspaper Trade" by Don C. Seitz. Talk to the editor of your local newspaper and to the foreman of the mechanical room. Compare their ideas with those presented in these books.

Finally, Bill, do not resist what appear to be your limitations, but keep on trying to learn and to find the work you like best. Don't let anyone discourage you from continuing in school as long as you are able to make reasonable progress in your studies. Sincerely,

Harry E. Stone, Dean of Men
The West Virginia University.

BOYS' SCHOOLS—England

THE HILL SCHOOL
GRAHAM ROAD, MALVERN
Headmaster: L. FitzGerald Lyster B. A. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Cambridge
This excellent Boys' Preparatory School on the beautiful Malvern Hills is run for those who value high ideals in education for their sons. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming, Carpentry. Children taken for the holidays.

Grangewood School
Buckingham Park, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex, England
(For Boys from 9 to 17 Years)
Resident and Visiting Masters.
Excellent Modern Premises, Extensive Grounds.
CASTLEMERE Rustington, Sussex, England.
Home School for Girls (Boys under 9)
Principal: Miss Barnes Tel. Rustington 138

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

BRICKWALL
Northiam, Sussex
Senior School: Girls 12-18
Junior School: Girls 6-11

The Brickwall Parents' Association provides a medium for co-operation between parents & teachers.

Claremont
ESHER, SURREY

Clear View Girls' School is now established in new premises at the above address.
Ideally situated in the midst of beautiful country, this historic mansion, modernized throughout, provides considerably increased accommodation and wider scope for the school's activities.
Clear View stands for the best in education and in home life.
For particulars apply to the Principal.
Telephone Esher 810

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United States

Western Gate School
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306 LEE STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF.
All Grades—Co-educational
College Preparatory
Fall Term Opens August 10, 1931
Phone Templebar 5253
Catalogue sent upon application

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

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THE VAN HORN Home School
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For boys and girls from kindergarten to 10th grade. High standards maintained throughout. School year begins Aug. 10.
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Provides a happy environment for the expression of educational activity.
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Enter to Learn, Depart to Serve

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6-16 years. A limited enrollment. Boarding 60 boys, grades 1-8. Small classes, a real home. Motherly care. 45 minutes from Chicago, near Lake Michigan. Semi-military, uniforms worn, athletics, riding, winter sports. Also 8½-day plan so boys can be home week-ends. Summer camp in Wisconsin. Box M Lake Forest, Illinois

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Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

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COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND BUSINESS COURSES Ages 8 to 21
Friendly atmosphere, out door sports, near Christian Science church. Catalogue on request.
JAMES N. McCLURE
Principal
PEEKSKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

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United States

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys," Harmony Ideals. Oldest in West. Note:—

TODD for Boys 6 to 15. Fully accredited. 34th year. Men teachers, and house mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, ROGER HILL, Prin., Box M., Woodstock, Ill.

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Registration Days For new students, Tuesday, Sept. 22
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On September 21 the School of Practical Art will occupy the 4-story building now being reconstructed at 383 Boylston Street. This will be one of the largest, most modern and best equipped private art schools in New England. Painting, drawing, illustration, and all branches of commercial art. Established 1912. Roy A. Davidson, Director. Catalog. State whether day or evening.
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383 Boylston St. Boston

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School Year Begins Sept. 17 Next Thursday
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SPECIAL COURSES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS
Evening Session Opens Sept. 21
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SEND FOR BULLETIN OR VISIT THE SCHOOL
NO CANVASSERS OR SOLICITORS EMPLOYED
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EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

APPLICATIONS for the fall semester which opens September 14 are now being received. Places are available for a limited number of Junior College men, Upper School boys and Upper School girls. For catalogue and complete information, address The Registrar, 5457 Page Boulevard.
(Senior College will open in September, 1932)
Junior College
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The PRINCIPIA
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

ATTITUDE OF MOST TRADERS IS APATHETIC

No Large Scale Selling in Evidence—Telephone Is Weak

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The securities markets brightened a little today, but were still rather apathetic.

Share prices were inclined to rally a little at times, but met fresh selling on advances, and there were conspicuous isolated weak spots, but there was no reappearance of large-scale selling.

In bonds, the German issues again lacked support, although there have been no developments to indicate that there has been any modification of the firm intention of maintaining the service on this issue.

Selling pressure lightened, but the list was unable to rally notably and displayed a heavy tone during most of the day.

Utilities were under pressure in the late trading. Consolidated Gas losing 2 points, North American and Public Service of New Jersey a point or more.

American Telephone got down as much as 5 points.

Losses of a point or two were numerous in the rails. Leading industrials, such as U. S. Steel and General Motors, were well supported and showed little change.

The closing tone was heavy. Sales were under 2,000,000 shares.

In the first hour, there were numerous advances of a point or more, but they were largely lost later.

Cotton Belt Railroad rose a couple of points on announcement that sufficient stock had been deposited to meet Southern Pacific's requirements for acquisition.

American Telephone's Position

Western Electric's dividend omission caused little surprise, since the quarterly payment has been cut from $1 to 75 cents in the previous quarter, and today's meeting had been deferred a week, which had been regarded as an ominous sign. The last payment had been made in part from surplus. American Telephone owns virtually all of the stock, and the omission of the 75-cent payment will reduce its income by about 20 cents a share for the quarter. Nevertheless, it is expected in usually well-informed quarters that its annual $9 dividend will be more than earned for 1931.

The midmonth turnover of more than $2,000,000,000, reflecting the Treasury financing, income tax payments, and other mid-month settlements, was largely a bookkeeping operation, and had little effect on the surfeited money market. Call loans were offered outside at 1 per cent. In round figures, the Government issued $1,100,000,000 in new securities, retired $600,000,000 in maturing obligations, and collected income taxes estimated at around $400,000,000.

The weekly consolidated statement of Federal Reserve member banks in leading cities showed a gain of $26,000,000 in holdings of securities other than governments, which was in encouraging contrast to the wholesale liquidation of bank holdings of bonds about a year ago.

Many market analysts feel that there can be no sustained improvement in stocks, unless it is accompanied or preceded by improvement in the bond market. A return of active institutional buying would go far toward restoring the bond market's equilibrium, although the railroad situation may remain unsettling at least until the freight rate petition is disposed of.

Commodities continue to record new lows here and there, one custom smelter quoting copper today at 7¼ cents a pound, off ¼ of a cent and the lowest on record. William O'Neil, president of General Tire & Rubber, issued a statement expressing the opinion that rubber prices had about hit bottom.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market declined irregularly today on a larger volume although railroad issues showed a tendency to recover.

Loans of the St. Louis Southwestern scored remarkable gains following the announcement that more than the amount of stock required under the offer of acquisition by the Southern Pacific had been deposited for that purpose. The terminal 5s of 1952 jumped about 13 points, the first 4s of 1989 gained some 3¾ points and the 4s of 1932 were 9 points higher at one time.

Gains in other rails were principally fractions.

Listing of the new Treasury 3 per cent bonds of 1951-55 on the Stock Exchange featured the Government group, these bonds sold as low as 99 14-32 but recovered to 99½ in quiet trading. Other Treasury and Liberty loans eased off on moderate sales.

German 5½s and 7s made outstanding losses and reached new minimum levels. German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, dropped sharply and other German obligations were generally lower. These were the most active issues of the foreign group but trading in them was not particularly heavy. Losses elsewhere were fractional and trading was quiet.

Public utility issues reflected some selling pressure. Industrial loans were generally quiet but firm. The volume was much smaller than in the rails. Goodyear 5s were active and higher.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .66⅞	$ .63⅞	$1.04⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	.61⅛	.60½	1.08¾
Oats, 2 white	.35	.33	.49½
Flour	4.50	4.20	5.05
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	21.00
Pork	21.00	21.00	32.50
Lard	.0805	.0770	.1225
Cotton, mid-up	.0670	.0655	.1110
Zinc	.0380	.0380	.0430
Iron	16.76	16.76	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07¼@¾	.07½@¾	.10¾
Tin	.2550	.2571	.2970
Rubber	.0525	.0506¼	.0837½
Sugar	.0455	.0445	.0445
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0300	.0287½	.0425

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57¾. De Beers was 2¾. Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 4 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4¼ per cent; three months 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 15	Sept. 14
14¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	200	4	3¾	3¾	3½
52	12¼	..	Abitibi pf	400	12½	12¼	12¼	..
106½	100	7	Abraham & S pf	10	105	105	105	105
23¾	11⅛	1*	Adams Express	300	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜
33⅛	22⅞	2	Adams Millis	400	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	31¾
23½	13	1.40	Addressograph	200	13⅛	13	13	13½
109⅝	70¾	3	Air Reduction	600	74	72⅝	73	72¾
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	2900	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	18⅝
8⅛	5	..	Albany PW Pap	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
12¾	3⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	4⅛	3	3¾	4
59⅛	11	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	11⅝	11⅛	11½	11
59	10½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	10½	10½	10½	..
46⅛	27⅛	1.20	Alleghany Steel	20	27½	27⅛	27⅛	28
182¾	95⅜	6¶	Allied Chem	3500	99⅝	96¼	97½	97¼
42¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	400	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
23	15½	2	Amerada	1000	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅝
29¾	11⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
62¾	25	3¶	Am Bank Note	200	25	24	24	25⅞
4⅝	1½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	2	2	2	..
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	7	7	7	..
38	25¼	2.40	Am Brake S&F	300	26⅞	25¼	25¾	25¼
124⅝	113¼	7	Am Brake S&F pf	110	114	114	114	..
129¾	85¼	5¶	Am Can	39800	87½	85⅝	86⅞	86¼
152½	144¼	7	*Am Can pf	200	146¼	144¼	144¼	148
38¾	13⅛	1	Am Car & Fdry	2200	13⅛	13	13	13½
86	50	7	Am Car & F pf	110	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	55
43¾	12	..	Am Chain	400	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	12
88	60	7	Am Chain pf	100	60	60	60	..
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	600	40	39¼	39⅛	40
21¼	8	.80	Am Colortype	400	8	8	8	8
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
16	5⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
33⅛	15⅛	..	Am European	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
51¾	19⅛	..	Am & For Pow	36200	21¼	19⅝	20⅝	20¼
90	59	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	59	59	59	..
100	66¾	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	66¾	66¾	66¾	67¾
79½	35	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	36	35½	36	35¼
31⅝	15½	3	Am Ice	400	15½	15½	15½	15½
26	9¼	..	Am International	1500	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10
30¾	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	300	14	13¼	13¼	14
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2⅛	2½	2½	..
23¾	7⅝	..	Am Metal	400	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8⅝
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	60	8½	8	8	8
57¼	45½	3¶	Am News	10	45½	45½	45½	45½
64⅞	27¾	1	Am Power & Lt	2900	29	28	28¼	28⅛
102	79¾	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	80
85	67	5	Am P&L pf sta	200	67	67	67	..
21½	9¾	.60	Am Radiator	1500	9⅞	9	9¾	10⅛
12¾	3½	..	Am Republics	300	4¼	4	4	3½
37⅜	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
66	43	5	Am Safety Razor	400	42	41	41	43
1⅝	½	..	Am Ship & Com	300	½	½	½	½
42	25	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	600	26⅜	26	26	26⅜
102¾	83½	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	80	80	80	..
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	119	119	119	119
4½	½	..	Am Solvents & C	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	¾
11½	1⅜	..	Am Solvents pf	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
31¼	10⅝	1	*Am Steel Fdries	400	11⅛	10⅝	11	11½
113	97	7	*Am Steel F pf	10	97	97	97	..
48¼	37	2½¶	*Am Stores	200	43	42⅞	42⅝	..
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	400	48	47⅞	48	..
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	102¼	102¼	102¼	103½
201¾	151¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	41100	157⅛	151¾	152⅝	156¾
80¾	37⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	40	39¼	39⅞	38¼
107	95¼	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	95	95	95	95¼
79	37½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	37½	37½	37½	38
1⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	200	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
40	20⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	400	31⅛	29⅝	30⅛	30
8¾	3⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	4	4	4⅛
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	23500	20⅜	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
36	19⅛	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	20
19½	9	..	Andes Copper	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1
9	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
20½	13	1	Art Metal Const	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	17¾	17⅛	17¼	17¼
203⅜	126⅛	10	Atchison T & SF	1300	122	115¼	117¼	121
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	400	102	101	101	103⅛
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	76
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	300	14½	13¼	13¼	14⅛
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
99⅞	84	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	84	84	84	..
13½	6	1	Atlas Stores	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
295	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	1100	120	115⅛	117¾	118
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf	30	2	2	2	2
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
27⅞	8½	..	Baldwin Loco	500	9¼	8⅞	3	3
			—B—					
87⅞	33¼	5	Balt & Ohio	1600	35	33⅛	33¼	33⅝
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	51¾
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	20	105½	103½	103½	106
66¾	49	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42	41	41	43
60	28⅜	6½*	Barker Bros pf	20	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	30
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	700	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7½
81	53½	4*	Beatrice Cream	300	57½	57½	57½	58½
80¾	71¼	4.13*	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1700	20⅝	19½	19¾	19¾
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	400	35¾	33⅞	33⅞	35½
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	3500	36⅛	35¼	35¾	35½
123⅞	96⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	300	99⅞	98½	99⅞	99⅞
43	20¾	1½	*Bohn Alum & Br	1400	31¼	29	29⅝	31⅝
76½	47	3¶	Borden	9200	54⅝	52¾	53⅞	53⅝
30¾	14½	1	*Borg Warner	8200	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
22¾	8¼	1½¶	Briggs Mfg	400	10	9¾	10	9¾
5¼	1⅜	..	Brockway	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
69⅜	47⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	500	49	47½	49	48¼
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	87	87	87	86
64¾	51¾	4	Brooklyn Q pf	200	60	60	60	61½
129⅜	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	103⅝	101¾	101¾	103½
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	42
15	6⅛	..	Brunswick Balks	100	6	6	6	6⅛
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	4
20⅞	6⅛	1	Bucyrus Erie	200	7	6⅞	7	7
34⅞	9½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	10½	10⅛	10¼	10½
13	7⅛	..	Budd Wheel	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
15¾	7	1½	Bulova Watch	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	400	20	20	20	..
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	10	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	..
113	95⅛	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	100	100	100	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	..
69¾	23⅛	..	Byers	200	24¼	23	23⅞	23⅝
			—C—					
53	20	2	Calif Packing	100	20	20	20	20
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	..
16⅜	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	11⅛
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	200	33½	30½	30½	33¾
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	5¼	5	5	5⅛
45	23⅝	3	Canada Dry	4300	25	23½	24	23⅝
45⅜	16½	2½	Canadian Pacific	6900	17	16⅝	16¾	17⅛
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	20½	20½	20½	..
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	400	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	..
131½	44½	6	Case Thresh	....	48¼	45⅜	47¼	46¾
116	68¾	7	Case Thresh pf	10	68¾	68¾	68¾	72¾
52½	17	3	Caterpillar Trac	....	17¼	17⅝	17	17
14⅜	5	..	Celotex Co 44444444	400	5⅜	5	5	5¾
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
8¼	2½	..	Centruy Ribbon	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
30⅛	12¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	13⅝	13	13	12¾
54⅝	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	28⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	....	19	18¼	18¼	19
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	....	30⅜	27¾	28¾	29
45½	17½	4	Chi & N'western	700	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅞
35	15⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	19	18½	18½	19
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	25⅜	25	25¾	25½
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	800	16	15	15	15¾
38	16⅛	1½	Chile Copper	50	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	17700	17⅞	17	17⅛	17¼
37⅜	28	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	800	29	28	29	29¼
90	77⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	78½	78	78	..
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	400	2	2	2	2
22⅞	12¼	2	Clark Equipment	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
170	133	1.50	Coca Cola	7900	136	133⅛	134⅞	137½
50½	38⅜	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	39⅛	38¼	38¼	39
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	200	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	13¼
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	1500	95	95	95	95
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	500	9¼	9	9	9
32¼	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	12	11¼	11⅜	11¼
111⅝	51½	5	Columbian Carb	1600	54¾	53⅛	54⅛	54
45⅜	20⅝	2	Columbia Gas	8100	23¾	22	22½	22
16⅜	5⅜	.56	Columbia Graph	1700	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
23¼	13	1.60	Comm Credit	800	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	89	88	88	..
35⅞	30⅜	3	Comm Cred A	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	60	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	21¼
106	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	80	103	101½	103	102
90	82	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	84	84	84	..
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	6400	14	13½	13⅜	14
12	6⅜	.40	Comwlth & So	16900	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
100⅜	89	6	Comwlth & So pf	500	89¼	88⅜	88⅜	89½
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	600	12½	12	12	12½
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	200	13¼	13	13	13¼
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	16900	85⅜	82⅜	83½	84⅞
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	105½	103⅝	103⅜	105¾
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8½	2⅜	..	Container A	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅜
3	1	..	Container B	1400	1	1	1	1
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	400	50½	49	49	50
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	200	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	4100	45¼	43⅞	45¼	44¾
16⅞	6⅜	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7	7	7	7⅜
51⅞	31½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1900	33¼	31½	32½	33
4½	1½	..	Cont Motors	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
12	5	..	Cont Oil	3900	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
12	2¼	..	Cont Shares	500	2¾	2½	2½	3
86⅝	54	3	Corn Products	4900	57⅞	53⅞	54⅝	56¾
152⅛	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	100	149	149	149	..
18	4⅞	..	Coty	3200	5⅞	4⅞	5	5⅞
34½	25½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	25⅝	25½	25½	28
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
49	49	..	Crown Will Pap	10	49	49	49	..
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	38½	38½	38½	37¼
5⅞	3	..	Cuba Co	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	2¾	2½	2½	2½
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18½
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	1600	¼	⅛	⅛	¼
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	37½	37½	37½	37¼
100	62½	4	Curtis Publishing	700	64½	63½	64½	63
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	4100	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
112	100	7	Cushman 7%	10	103	103	103	101
			—D—					
23	7⅛	..	Davison Chem	1700	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
15¼	96	9	Del & Hudson	1400	100½	96½	100½	100½
102	32½	4	Del Lack & W	1700	35¾	33¼	33¾	34¾
45⅜	11⅝	..	Denver R G pf	100	14½	14½	14½	15
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	400	145½	141¾	141¾	142½
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	4900	17½	16½	16½	17
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	800	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
24	14⅛	1.20*	Dominion Stores	200	20¾	20	20¼	20⅝
21¼	16¼	1.25	Douglas Air	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
107	71	4	Du Pont de Nem	27600	74⅝	71⅝	72⅞	73⅝
124¾	118	6	Du Pont deb	200	119¼	118	118	118
105	101	8	Duplan Silk pf	90	102	101	101	..
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	7700	126¾	123⅛	124¾	123⅛
135	128¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	110	135	135	135	135
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	2000	10½	10	10¼	10½
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	500	55	54⅛	55	54¾
74⅝	34⅛	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2400	37	35	35	36
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
9⅞	4⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2900	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	21100	32B	31	31¾	31⅜
108⅛	92⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	96¾	96	96	97
66	44¾	4	Elec Stor Batery	200	45	44¾	44¾	45
10	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	10	¾	¾	¾	¾
45⅜	30	3	Endicott Johnson	300	40	39¼	39¼	41½
49	28	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	28	28	28	..
35⅜	26⅛	2½	*7quitable Off Blg	400	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	27
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
12¾	4¾	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	5	5	5	5
			—F—					
29⅜	10¼	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
109⅞	58½	7	Fairbanks M pf	50	59	58½	58½	59⅝
6⅛	3¼	..	Fashion Park	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
92	84	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	50	85	85	85	..
7⅝	5	.40	Fed Motor Tr	300	5	5	5	5
30	11¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	600	12¾	12¼	12¾	12½
56⅛	36	2.60	Fidelity Ph F In	500	36⅝	36	36	36⅝
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	200	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	17
68⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	60	59⅝	60	61
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	54½	53½	53½	54
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	⅝	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	700	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	⅝
19¾	8	..	Follensbee B	200	9½	9½	9½	..
64½	18¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	3100	19¼	18¼	18⅛	19⅛
32½	20½	.35	Fourth Nat Inv	400	24	24	24	24½
17½	4⅞	..	Foundation	100	6	6	6	..
38⅝	10⅝	2½	Fox Film	8700	12¼	10⅝	11⅛	12¼
43⅛	20⅛	3	Freeport Texas	2900	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	21½
			—G—					
6⅞	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2½	2⅛	2½	..
7⅛	4	..	Gen Am Inv	1100	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
73⅛	50¼	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	3100	51¾	50¼	51¼	52⅝
47	15¼	2	Gen Asphalt	4700	17	15⅛	16	16⅞
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	800	20	19⅝	20	19⅝
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
54⅝	34½	1.60	Gen Electric	40200	36¼	34½	34⅝	35⅞
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½
56	43	3	Gen Foods	2700	47	46¼	46¼	46⅝
8½	3¾	.30	Gen Gas & E A	3200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
50	35	3	Gen Mills	200	38	38	38	38⅝
48	30½	3	Gen Motors	38700	31⅛	30½	31	30¾
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	100	99⅝	99¾	100
10¼	4	..	Gen Out Ad	200	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
23	8⅝	..	Gen Out Ad AA	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
84⅛	38	5	Gen Ry Signal	700	39	38	38	39½
114	104⅝	6	Gen Ry Sg pf	60	107½	107½	107½	107½
23	7⅝	..	Gen Pub Servce	1100	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
9½	1¾	..	Gen Realty	700	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
74⅛	24½	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	1500	25½	24½	24½	..
57⅞	29	3	Gen Refractories	300	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
15½	1⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	5400	2⅛	2	2	2¼
38¾	14	..	Gillette Saf Raz	4000	15	14	14⅝	14¾
76⅞	53	5	Gillette S R pf	500	54½	53	53	55
7⅞	4	..	Gimbel Bros	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞	4
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	200	9	8¾	9	9
82	48	7	Gillette ppf	100	78⅞	78	78⅞	78
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	5⅛	5	5	5⅜
42⅛	21	2½	Gold Dust	4700	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	23
117⅛	104	6	Gold Dust pf	200	110½	109	109	..
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	1900	9⅛	8¾	9	9⅛
68	33⅛	7	Goodrich pf	100	35	35	35	..
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	1400	34	33⅛	34¾	34⅛
91	71	7	Goodyear 1pf	500	80	80	80	81
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	8	7⅛	7⅛	8
8½	2⅛	..	Graham Paige	1400	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22⅝	10	1	Granby	1200	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
25½	10¾	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	900	12	10¾	10¾	12
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	500	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	400	40	39½	39½	40
29¾	18⅞	3	*Granite2City Stl	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	300	37	37	37	36½
69¾	29	4	Great Nor pf	1400	30¾	29⅛	29⅛	29½
23½	16	2	Great Nor Ore	300	17	16⅝	17	16⅛
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	600	8	8	8	8
6¾	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
20	20	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
37½	10⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	100	12½	12½	12½	..
			—H—					
30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	27½	27½	27½	..
9¾	4	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	4⅛	3¼	3¾	4
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	400	50	49	49	50
19⅜	12	1.20	Hall Printing	100	12	11⅛	12	12
94	81	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	81	80	80	81
7⅝	2	..	Hartman Corp B	400	2½	2	2	3
42	24½	2	Hawaiian Pine	10	24	24	24	24½
8	1⅞	..	Hayes Body	900	2	1⅞	2	2
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	70	115	114½	114½	115½
103¾	83½	5	Hershey Choc	400	90½	85	87½	90½
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	700	98	90⅛	90⅛	98
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	1300	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
37	23	2½*¶	Holland Furnace	200	22¾	19	19	23
120	81	6¶	Homestake M	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	900	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	300	34	31¾	32⅛	33¾
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	400	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	300	16⅛	15⅝	16	15⅝
44½	30¼	3½	Hudson & Man	100	30¼	30	30	30½
78⅞	65⅜	5	Hud & Man pf	100	58	58	58	..
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	600	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	1500	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
			—I—					
89	28¼	4	Ill entral	4600	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	29
114	86	6	Ill entral pf	100	60	60	60	..
4¾	1¾	..	Indian Motor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refining	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	200	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	30¾
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	78	78	78	74
11⅜	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	200	5⅛	5	5	5
12¾	9⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	100	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
34	11	..	Interboro Rap T	2800	12⅛	10⅞	11½	11
32½	13½	..	Interboro R T cd	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
4½	1⅛	..	Intercon Rub	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
5¼	1½	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
179¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	100	130¼	130	130¼	130
12⅜	6½	.50	Int Carriers	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
102½	27¾	4	Int Cement	400	28	27¾	27¾	..
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
100½	29½	2½	Int Harvester	3200	30¼	29	29⅝	31
143½	129	7	Int Harvester pf	100	127¼	127¼	127¼	..
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	700	19	17⅝	18½	19⅛
73¼	33¼	4	Int Match pf	1000	36	34	36	34½
16⅞	5½	..	Int Merc Marine	100	6	6	6	..
20⅛	9½	.40	Int Nickel	6800	11	10⅛	10⅝	11
10¼	3¾	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
4½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
43½	18½	..	Int Pap&&Pow pf	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18½
16⅛	7	..	Int Print Ink	100	10	10	10	10¼
42	29¼	3*	Int Salt	3300	31	28⅛	29¾	31¼
54	46¼	3*	Int Shoe	1100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅝	46⅝
51	21	..	Int Silver	300	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	..
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	11500	21⅞	20⅛	20⅞	20⅞
21⅜	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	500	15½	15¼	15½	15½
31	20	4	Island Crk Coal	100	20	20	20	..
			—J—					
57½	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	400	39⅛	38	38	39⅞
80¾	40⅝	3	Johnsh Manville	5500	44⅜	42⅝	43⅝	43⅛
123½	112¾	7	Jones & Laughlin	20	113	111½	111½	112¾
			—K—					
18	1½	1	Kaufmann D St	400	12½	12	12	12½
24⅝	10½	1	Kayser(J) & Co	400	12¼	12	12	12½
3½	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
26	9½	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	140	11	10	10	..
29¾	7⅛	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
15½	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	5400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8½
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	40	4 0	38½	38½	..
31⅛	14¾	1	Kennecott Cop	5600	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15
29⅞	25	1.60*	Kresge	1200	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
55	41	1	Kress Co	200	40	40	40	41
27¾	11⅞	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	10800	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞
35½	18	1	Krocer Groc & B	2100	27⅛	26½	27	27⅛
			—L—					
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
18⅞	9¼	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	9½	9½	9½	..
8⅞	4	..	Lehigh Val Coal	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
61	24½	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	24⅜	24½	24½	24⅞
69⅝	45⅜	3	Lehman Corp	900	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	48
20⅞	10⅝	..	Libbey-Owens-F	3800	10⅞	10	10	10⅝
26½	22	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	400	20	19⅛	19⅛	..
34¾	18⅜	2c	Lima Loco Wks	100	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅛
33	22	2.40	Link-Belt	400	25	24⅛	24⅛	25
55⅛	20⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	200	21	21	21	20⅛
63½	36⅞	3	Loew's Inc	5200	47⅝	45⅝	45⅞	46⅝
6½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
54⅞	40⅜	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	47⅜	46⅜	46⅝	46
125	118	7	Loose-Wiles pf	20	120½	120½	120½	120
35⅜	25	1¾	Louisville G&EA	100	28	27⅜	27⅜	28
111	60	5	Louisville @ N	100	55	55	55	..
4½	2	..	Louisiana Oil R	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
19	8⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	300	9⅛	9	9	9¼
			—M—					
36	23	2½	McCall Corp	100	26½	26½	26½	27½
93½	76	6	McCrory pf	200	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80
29	18	2	McGraw-Hill	400	17	16	17	..
26½	19⅞	1	McIntyre Porcu	500	22¼	22	22	21⅛
103½	59⅝	4¶*	McKeesport Tin	2900	61⅝	58¾	59⅛	60⅝
10½	3¾	..	McLelan Stores	600	5	4	4	3¾
43⅞	21½	*2	Mack Trucks	700	24	22¾	22¾	24
106¼	66⅛	3¶	Macy (RH) & Co	600	74	73	73¾	74
37⅝	10¼	2	Magma Coj	200	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
4¾	1⅛	..	Mallinson	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
20	10⅛	..	Mallinson pf	100	12	12	12	..
8	3¼	..	Mandel Bros	10	4	3	3½	..
61	46	7	Man Elv gtd	20	45	43	43	46
30	17½	..	Man Elv mg	33	18¾	10½	18Z	17½
32⅝	17	2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
10	2	..	Marmon Motor	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
32⅝	20¾	2½	Marshall Field	600	21	20⅝	20⅝	21
31½	17⅜	2*	Mathieson Alkali	600	19½	18⅛	18⅛	19½
125⅝	112	7	Mathieson Alk pf	50	120	120	120	..
39	27½	2½	May Dept Stores	400	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29½
71½	59	6	Maytag 1pf	100	59	59	59	59
34	22¼	2	Melville Shoe	200	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
27	22	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	200	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	..
10⅝	4½	..	Mfami Cop	1000	5	4¾	4¾	5
16¾	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1600	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7
31½	13	3	Midland Steel	400	14⅝	14	14	14⅝
58½	32¼	3	Min Honeywell	100	35	35	35	..
7½	1½	..	Min Moline	1100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
48	15½	..	Min Moline pf	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15½
14	8¼	..	Min SP & SSM pf	200	8	8	8	..
26⅝	7⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
85	27	7	Mo K&T pf	200	26⅜	25½	25½	27⅞
42¾	13	..	Mo Pacific	1400	14	13⅛	13⅛	13½
107	35½	5	*Mo Pacific pf	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35½
27	18⅛	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	25⅜	24	24	25⅝
29¼	15⅜	..	Montgom Ward	10800	16⅛	15½	15⅝	16
85	80½	3.87½	Morris ⅝ Essex	20	80½	80½	80½	..
⅜	⅜	..	Mother Lode	200	¼	¼	¼	⅜
4½	¾	..	Moto Met Gauge	100	1	1	1	..
19⅞	8⅞	1	Motor Wheel	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body	1800	14½	13¼	13⅞	13⅝
72½	34¼	7	Mullins pf	20	39	34½	35	34¼
18¾	6⅛	..	Murray Body	1400	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	1800	24¼	20½	20½	21
13	7	..	Nat Air Trans	100	7	7	7	7
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
83¾	46	2.80	Nat Biscuit	7500	47⅝	45¾	46⅝	46¾
153½	146	7	Nat Biscuit pf	300	150	149⅝	149¼	151
39¾	18⅜	..	Nat Cash Reg	9500	23¼	22⅛	22½	22⅛
50⅜	26¾	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	2800	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛	28⅝
7½	2	..	Nat Dept Stores	200	2	2	2	2
60	23½	4	Nat Dept S pf	20	26⅛	23½	23½	28⅛
36⅜	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	800	26	25½	25½	25¼
27⅞	15¾	..	Nat Enam & St	200	16	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
132	85	5	Nat Lead	200	96	96	96	96½
44¼	19⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2200	20⅜	19½	19½	19⅝
58	33	2	Nat Steel	200	34	34	34	33⅝
70⅛	18⅛	..	Nat Supply	900	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19⅛
111	65	7	Nat Supply pf	150	69	65	65	68
76⅛	20½	2	Nat Surety	1200	22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅞
14¾	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	200	7	7	7	7
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	100	19½	19½	19½	19
55	41	3	Newport A	100	55	55	55	55
24	5	..	Newton Steel	200	5	5	5	5
132¼	58¾	4	NY Central	11000	61⅝	58¾	60½	60½
88	15½	6	NY Chi & StL	200	15½	15⅛	15⅛	..
227	147½	5	NY & Harlem	20	148	148	148	148
94⅞	44	4	NY NH&H	1000	45⅛	44	44	46
119⅜	100	7	NY NH&H pf	100	100	100	100	100¼
12⅝	4½	..	NY Ship	100	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
13⅞	5⅜	..	NY Ont & W	400	9¼	8⅝	9¼	9⅛
2	½	..	NY Rys pf	100	½	½	½	½
107¾	100	6	*NY Steam 6%	10	105	105	105	105⅜
72	32	7	NY Ship pf	50	69	69	69	..
29½	15⅞	..	Noranda M	200	18⅛	17⅝	18	18⅛
217	139	10	Norfolk & West	2100	144⅞	142½	142½	144⅞
90¼	53	10a	North American	6500	58⅝	56⅛	57⅛	58⅛
57	53	3	North Amer pf	200	55	55	55	55
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	3000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
60⅞	25⅞	5	Northern Pacific	4000	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
47½	43	3	Northwestern Tel	20	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
			—O—					
19⅛	7	..	Ohio Oil	400	9	8⅛	8⅛	9
6⅛	3	..	Omnibus	200	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
28⅛	20	3	Oppenheim Col	200	20	20	20	..
75	30	8	Orpheum Circ pf	10	30	30	30	..
58⅜	29¼	2½	Otis Elevator	4000	31	29⅝	30⅜	30⅝
129½	124⅝	6	Otis Elev pf	30	127	127	127	..
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	8500	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛
69½	47⅛	3	Pacific Lighting	2700	48	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	120	124½	123	124½	123¼
11⅛	5⅛	.40	Packard Motor	7800	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
35⅛	25	..	Pan-Am Pet	300	30	30	30	..
4¼	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	2	2	2	1⅜
50⅛	18½	2½	Paramount Pub	11000	20½	18⅞	19⅝	20
11	4	..	Park & Tilford	200	4	4	4	..
2⅛	1	..	Park Utah	300	1	1	1	1
4⅞	2	..	Parmalee Trans	100	2	2	2	..
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6⅝	3	[illegible]	Pathe Excvh A	200	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
15½	6	..	Patino Mines	200	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7½
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	400	32½	32	32	33
5½	1¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅜
44¾	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	400	38½	38½	38½	38⅛
64	32	3	Pennsylvania RR	13000	32⅞	32	32⅝	32½
250	163¾	8	Peoples Gas&Lt C	1000	167	163¾	166	167
85	25	..	Pere Marquette	10	33	33	33	..
10⅞	5⅝	1	Petroleum	1200	6¼	5⅝	5¾	6⅛
25⅝	9½	1	Phelps Dodge	600	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	700	6½	6¼	6½	6½
52	44¾	7	Phillips Jones pf	10	46	46	46	46
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	1600	7	6½	6½	7
3⅜	1	..	Pierce Pet	1300	1¾	1½	1½	1½
37	24⅞	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	700	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	25⅜
80	40	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
28	18	..	Pitts Term pf	10	18	18	18	..
15	2¾	..	Pitts United	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅜
99⅞	56	7	Pitts United pf	100	56	56	56	58
13¾	6	..	Poor & Co B	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
39½	15	..	Postal Tel pf	200	15	15	15	16
20⅜	6½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	500	9⅜	9	9	9¼
26½	14½	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	2800	15⅛	14¼	14¼	14¾
7⅛	2½	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
47⅝	14¼	7	Pressed Stl C pf	200	16	15⅛	16	..
71¼	52⅝	2.40	Procter & Gam	12500	55	52⅝	54	54¾
6	1⅞	..	Prod & Refiners	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
96½	70¾	3.40	Public Service	32000	72⅞	70¾	70¾	71⅜
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	500	99¾	99	99¼	99½
120¼	109¾	6	Uub Serv 6%	600	117⅞	117⅜	117⅜	118½
139¾	128¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	200	135½	135½	135½	135¼
58½	27⅛	..	Pullman	1000	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	800	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
101⅞	66⅞	8	Pure Oil pf	10	84½	84½	84½	..
55¼	17⅝	2	Purity Bakeries	1700	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	18
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	18500	16⅝	16	16¼	16⅜
55⅛	45	3.50	Radio pf A	200	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50¼
60	31½	5	Aadio pf B	1100	40½	38½	40	38¾
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	4700	13?	12½	12⅝	13
61	30	4	RR Securities	200	25	25	25	..
29½	14⅝	1.60	Raybestos Man	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15
97½	45	4	Reading	3500	48	46¼	47⅝	47
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
13	8⅝	..	Reis & Co pf	10	10	10	10	..
19¾	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	800	6	5⅝	5⅞	6
18⅛	4⅞	.40	Reo Motors	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25⅞	10	..	Republic I & S	1800	10¼	9⅝	10	10¼
54	23⅞	..	Repub I&S pf	500	25	23⅞	24¾	24
22⅝	10¼	1.40	Reynolds Metal	800	11	10⅛	10⅛	11
6⅝	1	..	Richfield Oil	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
26	15¼	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	1600	16	15½	15⅝	16½
42⅝	18⅝	2.28d	Royal Dutch	2500	19¼	18¾	19	18⅝
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	15000	56½	53¼	53¾	55½
97⅞	87	6	Safeway S 6%	100	90⅛	90	90	93⅛
108½	98	7	Safeway S 7%	70	101	101	101	104
30⅝	13	1	St Joseph Lead	800	14	13½	13½	13
62⅝	9	..	StL & SF	100	10	10	10	10½
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	200	18½	16	16	19⅜
33½	7	..	StL Sou'western	200	14	11	13¾	10¾
20¼	10¾	1	Savage Arms	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
20⅝	10⅛	..	Seaboard	1500	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝
63⅛	44⅞	2½¶	Sears Roebuck	7000	49⅞	47½	47⅝	49⅛
6⅛	2½	..	Second Nat Inv	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
58⅛	33	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	200	45½	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
1⅜	½	..	Seneca Cop	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	900	6⅝	5⅞	6	6⅛
13⅞	6	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	200	6	6	6	..
21	7⅛	..	Sharp & Dohme	400	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
9⅞	2⅛	..	Shubert Theater	700	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
81⅛	48¾	3.50	Sharp & D pf	200	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	49
22¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	300	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
10⅞	4⅛	..	Shell Union Oil	800	5	4⅞	5	5
35	12	..	Shell Trans & Tr	120	12	12	12	..
			Simms Petroleum					
15⅞	6¼	..	Snclar	200	8⅛	8	8	8⅝
103	77	6	Snclar pf	200	97	97	97	..
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
63	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	200	25	25	25	25¼
39	20	..	Sloss Shef pf	20	20½	20½	20½	..
31	16⅛	1.60	Socony Vac	5500	16⅞	16⅜	16½	16⅝
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	2900	39⅛	37⅞	38⅛	39⅛
109⅜	62⅝	6	Southern Pacific	7000	65⅝	62⅝	62⅝	65⅝
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	200	10	10	10	10
65⅞	18½	4	*Southern Ry	1400	19½	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
55	55	5	*Spang Chal pf	10	55	55	55	..
13⅞	6	1	Sparks Withing	700	6⅝	6	6	6⅛
17⅝	6	..	Spicer Mfg	200	6	6	6	..
33½	23	3	Spicer pf	200	23	23	23	23
17⅞	4⅞	..	Spieg May Stern	300	5	5	5	5
20⅞	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	6800	17½	17	17⅛	17⅛
124	118	7	Stand Brands pf	200	121	121	121	..
88⅜	53⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	9000	54⅛	53⅛	53⅝	55⅝
84⅜	54⅜	4	Stand G&E pf	200	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	55⅞
101	87	6	Stand G&E 6%	200	88	88	88	87
51¾	31⅛	2.50¶	Stand Oil Calif	4000	36	35⅛	35⅛	36
106	99⅞	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	200	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105
19	8⅝	1	Stand Oil Kan	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
52⅝	30⅞	2	Stand Oil NJ	6800	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	35⅞
34⅞	10⅝	2¶	Starrett Co	700	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11
8	1⅛	..	Sterling Secur	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2
40	28⅜	3	Sterling cv pf	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Werner	200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
54⅜	23⅛	2	Stone & Webster	1900	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
26	13¼	1.20	Studebaker	1400	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
45¼	31	1§	Sun Oil	200	36	36	36	36
40⅛	21	2½§	Superheater	3600	22⅛	21½	22⅛	22
1⅜	⅝	..	Superior Oil	100	¾	¾	¾	..
3⅛	1	..	Symington	200	1	1	1	..
			—T—					
21⅞	16⅛	1.40	Telautograph	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
9⅛	3¾	.50	Tenn Cop & Ch	200	4	4	3¾	4⅛
36⅞	18	2	Texas Co	2500	21	20⅛	21	21
58⅜	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	1200	31	30⅞	30⅝	30¾
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
17⅝	7½	..	Texas & P Land	3100	8⅝	8	8¼	8⅛
22	6⅛	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
41	31	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	100	31	31	31	..
9	2¾	..	Thermoid	400	3	2¾	3	3
23	17⅛	2.40	The Fair	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
106½	93½	7	The Fair pf	100	93½	93½	93½	..
15¼	8½	..	Third Ave Ry	100	8	8	8	8¼
18	9⅜	1.20	Thompson Prod	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10
8⅝	2⅛	..	Thompson Star	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
34½	24½	3.50	Thompson St pf	400	25¼	25	25	..
83	50	5	Tide Water O pf	200	50	50	50	..
9	4	..	Tide Water Asso	6400	5½	4⅝	4¾	5¼
12	5⅛	..	Timken-Detroit	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
59	28⅜	2	Timken Roller	400	29¼	28½	28⅞	29⅞
18	5	.40	Transamerica	2700	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
17½	7⅛	7	Transue & Wil	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
11¾	5¾	..	Tri Continental	1800	6¼	5¾	6	5⅞
94¼	90	6	*Tri Cont pf	1000	90	90	90	91¼
45⅝	28⅛	2.50	Trico Products	400	30	29½	29½	29⅝
10	3¾	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	4	4	4	4⅛
24	10	.60	Truscon Steel	100	10	10	10	10¾
			—U—					
75¾	36	4	Underwd El Fish	600	36¼	36	36	36¾
72	43⅜	2.60	Union Carbide	17900	45½	43⅜	44	44⅜
26⅝	15	2¶	Union Oil Calif	500	15½	15	15¼	15⅜
205⅛	124⅜	10	Unon Pac	3400	129½	124⅜	125½	128½
87	80	4	Unon Pacfic pf	100	80	80	80	82
25⅛	19⅛	1.60	Unon Tank Car	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
38⅞	20½	..	Unted Ar & Tr	13400	22½	20½	21⅛	21⅞
61¼	46	3	Unted A&T pf	500	55¼	54	54	..
41¾	31	2	Unted Bscu	500	33¼	32⅛	33	..
28¾	10½	..	Unted Carbon	300	12⅛	10½	10⅝	12⅛
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	24400	18¾	18	18	18½
52⅛	44¾	3	United Corp pf	200	48¾	47½	47½	48¾
12	3	..	United El Coal	300	4	3¾	3¾	4
67¾	48¼	4	United Fruit	500	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	49½
37⅜	25⅛	1.20	United Gas & Im	12500	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	25½
106⅛	98½	5	United G&I pf	200	105	104⅝	104⅝	..
31¾	16⅛	2	United Piece Dye	100	16½	16½	16½	..
107	102	6½	United P Dye pf	150	106	106	106	..
12¼	4	..	US & For Sec	300	4⅛	4	4	4½
30½	10¾	..	US Freight	500	14⅛	12½	12½	14
50	30	1.60*	US Gypsum	300	32	30	30	32¼
12⅝	5⅞	..	US Hoffman M	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
77⅞	24⅜	..	US Indus Alco	2600	31½	30¼	30⅜	30½
10¾	3⅜	..	US Leather	200	4¾	4½	4½	4
15⅞	7	..	US Leather A	100	7	7	7	7¼
86½	69¼	7	US Leather ppf	100	81½	81½	81½	..
37⅞	16	2	US Pipe&Fdry	1200	17	16	16	16¼
20¼	16⅛	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	700	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	..
36¾	12	1	US Realty	700	12¼	12	12	12
20⅜	10⅛	..	US Rubber	1500	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¾
36⅛	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	400	18¼	17½	18¼	19
25⅝	13	1	US Smelt R & M	300	13¼	13	13	13¼
152⅝	78¼	4	US Steel	54900	81⅜	79⅜	80⅝	80½
150	128⅝	7	US Steel pf	3200	129⅜	128⅝	128¾	129¼
4	1¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
60	9¾	..	Univ P&R pf	30	24	17	20	22
31	18¾	2	Utilities P&Lt A	7300	20⅜	18¾	19	20¼
			—V—					
76¾	21¾	..	Vanadium	13800	23½	22⅛	22¾	22⅝
17	7⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
71¾	55	7	Va-C-Chem 7%	300	55½	55	55⅛	56¼
71⅜	38½	4	Vulcan Detin	20	42⅛	40½	40½	42¼
			—W—					
26	6	..	Wabash RR	200	6¼	6	6	6½
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	300	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	23¾
5	4⅜	..	Walworth	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
27½	6¼	..	Ward Baking A	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
57½	24	7	Ward Baking pf	100	40	40	40	..
20⅝	4⅛	..	Warner Bros A	14500	10⅛	8⅝	9	9¼
40½	10¾	3.85	Warner Bros pf	100	24	24	24	..
7⅝	1⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
46⅝	9¼	..	Warren Bros	1700	11	9½	9½	9⅝
32	17	2	*Warren F & P	300	17¾	17	17¼	..
26¼	15½	2	*Wesson Oil	400	15⅝	15½	15⅝	16
57⅛	51	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	51	51	51	..
112	102½	7	W Penn El 7%	10	105¼	105	105	..
113⅛	103½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	110⅝	110¼	110½	110⅝
120	114	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	116⅝	116½	116½	116⅝
12⅞	4⅝	..	Westn Dairy P B	800	6⅛	5½	5⅛	6⅛
19⅝	9	..	Westn Maryland	600	9⅞	9	9	9⅝
20	9¼	..	Westn Md 2pf	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
14⅞	4	..	Westn Pacific	300	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
150⅜	96⅛	8	Westn Union	500	105	100½	102⅞	103
36½	20	2	Westing Air Br	200	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
107¾	45¼	4	Westing Elec	49700	49⅛	45⅛	45⅜	48¾
119⅞	83¼	4	Westing El pf	3000	86	82½	83	85⅛
22	11	1	Weston El Instru	100	11	11	11	12
40	14⅞	..	Westvaco Chlor	300	16	14⅞	15⅞	16
26¼	12¼	1	White Motor	300	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅝
10⅞	4⅛	..	White Sew M pf	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9⅝	3½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	300	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
8	3⅛	..	Willys-Overland	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
55⅛	4	7	Willys-Over pf	200	35⅛	32⅛	32⅛	40
3⅛	1⅛	..	Wilson & Co	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
10¾	4	..	Wilson & Co A	300	4⅝	4	4	4⅝
51⅜	31	..	Wilson & C pf	300	29	27	27	30⅛
72¾	54⅞	2.40	Woolworth	5800	63	61⅛	61⅞	63⅞
106⅞	35	..	Worthgton Pump	3000	38⅝	35	35⅛	36
27	9	..	Wright Aero	10	11	11	11	..
80⅛	66¾	4	Wrigley	800	70⅛	67⅝	69⅝	70
			—Y—					
18⅜	5⅜	..	Yellow Truck	2100	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
78	29⅛	..	Youngstown	200	32	29½	29½	30¼
29	14½	2	Young Sp & Wire	200	15	15	15	15
			—Z—					
5¼	1⅞	..	Zenith Radio	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

DIVIDENDS

Western Grocers, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Old Colony Trust Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis, compared with $4. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

International Nickel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 3.

Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Winn & Lovett Grocery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Kaybee Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

McGraw Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

American States Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the class A common, or $1.40 a share class A, and $1.50 on the $6 cumulative preferred, both dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Weston Electrical Instrument Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

H. M. Byllesby & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on the class A and B stocks, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Bangor Hydro-Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Montreal Tramways Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

National Bond & Share Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Co., Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., declared a dividend of 10 per cent, less tax, of 5s.

Harbauer Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing it on a $1 annual basis, compared with $1.60 previously.

Bangor Hydro-Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the no-par common, placing the stock on a $1.20 annual basis, compared with $1.40 previously. The dividend is payable Sept. 28 to stock of record Sept. 14. This is the second cut this year. Formerly the annual rate was $2.

Maryland Casualty Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, placing the stock on a 60-cent annual basis, compared with $1.20 paid previously. The dividend is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Fostoria Pressed Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Great Lakes Towing Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, placing the issue on a $4 annual basis, compared with $6 previously. The dividend is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15. The company also declared a dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. Previously the preferred had been on a $1.75 quarterly basis.

International Hydro-Electric Power Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of one-fiftieth of a share of class A or 50 cents in cash on the class A, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Empire Trust Co. of New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 24.

National Rockland Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Howe Sound Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Packer Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with $1.50 previously.

Island Creek Coal Company declared the regular quarterly common and preferred dividends of $1 and $1.50, respectively, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; American Telephone lowest since 1927.

Bonds: Heavy; foreigns at new year's minimum.

Curb: Steady; utilities weak.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Canadian at new 1931 low.

Cotton: Higher; firm cables, trade buying.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban buying.

Coffee: Higher; steady Brazilian markets.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; bearish Canadian reports.

Corn: Steady; high temperatures, covering.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Lower.

FOREIGN

LONDON. Stock market closed dull and uncertain; industrials benefit by tariff talk; other sections adversely affected by Continental and Wall Street conditions.

PARIS: Prices on Bourse irregular; closing heavy, especially in foreign issues.

BERLIN: Tendency on Boerse somewhat better on the favorable August trade balance; prices ease toward close with average final declines of about two points.

NEW YORK STATE BONDS AWARDED TO BANCAMERICA-BLAIR

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15—New York State opened bids on $40,000,000 bonds at noon today.

Bancamerica-Blair group was awarded the bonds on their bid of all or none at 100.111.

Interest cost to the State is 3.2289 per cent.

Only six bids were submitted for the New York State bonds.

John F. Block bid for $30,000 4s at 100.

National City bid 100.0399 for $35,000,000 3¼s.

Chase group bid 100.99 for $25,000,000, $10,000,000 of which were one to 50-year 3¼s, $5,000,000 one to 25-year 3¼s and $10,000,000 one to 25-year 3½s.

Dillon, Read & Co. bid 100.177, all or none, as 3¼s.

National City also bid 100.0399 for $5,000,000 3½s.

Bancamerica-Blair group bid, all or none, 100.111, of which $5,000,000 will be 4s, $10,000,000 as 4s and $25,000,000 as 3s.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. bid 100.177 for the entire amount as 3¼s.

The Chase bid is 100.199 for $25,000,000 one to 50-year 3¼s, $10,000,000 one to 25-year 3½s and $5,000,000 one to 25-year 3¼s.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.48½	.49¼	.48⅝	.49	+⅛
December	.50⅝	.51⅝	.50⅝	.50⅝	
March	.53⅝	.54½	.53¼	.53¼b	
Corn					
September	.42¾	.44⅝	.42¾	.43¾	+1½
December	.38⅛	.39¼	.38⅛	.38⅝	+½
March	.40⅛	.40⅝	.40	.40¼	+⅛
Oats					
September	.22	.22½	.22	.22¼	+⅝
December	.23⅝	.24½	.23½	.24	+¾
May	.26¾	.28⅛	.26¾	.26⅝	+⅝
Lard					
September	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.42	
December	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	
March	7.32	7.37	7.32	7.37	

Bank Restriction Of Credit Cited As Big Problem

The much hoped for fall upturn in business does not appear to be developing, although production increases continue in some lines of consumption goods such as tires, shoes and textiles, Col. Leonard P. Ayres says in the Cleveland Trust Company's current bulletin.

"The continuous decline in commodity prices is the fundamental cause of our troubles, but there are three more immediate difficulties, all related to that one, which may be considered as constituting the key logs in the economic jam. The first of these is the combination of fiscal troubles abroad, that have lately been acute in Germany and England, and which have been temporarily alleviated but not cured, by suddenly devised emergency measures.

"These difficulties are caused by unbalanced governmental budgets, and we shall do well to remember that in this country also the time is not far distant when we must bring our own governmental expenditures down to the level of our income.

"The second of our three problems lies in the fact that banks here and abroad are still restricting credit rather than expanding it. They are insuring their own safety and security by accumulating liquid resources on a scale seldom if ever reached previously.

"This is good banking for the individual institution, and it safeguards the deposits, but it does not aid business recovery. It does not stimulate new business initiative, or encourage enterprise. Probably it is inevitable that the policy of safety first should be followed while commodity price weakness continues, but the condition constitutes one of the real difficulties in the general situation.

"The third of the key logs is the plight of the railroads which now have revenues so seriously inadequate that investors are turning away from their securities. These securities constitute the largest single grouped aggregation of American capital. If the rail revenues could be increased, banking confidence in the future would be greatly restored."

LONDON WOOL SALES LARGELY ATTENDED

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—A large number of buyers attended the opening of the fifth series of wool auction sales here today. Offerings amounted to 11,029 bales, of which 8729 were sold. Home traders were the chief buyers.

Prices were lower all around. Scoured and greasy crossbreds declined 10 to 15 per cent; medium and coarse crossbreds, 15 to 20 per cent, and slipes, 10 to 15 per cent. Fine and medium merinos lost 10 to 15 per cent, and inferior 15 to 20. Punta Arenas fell 10 to 15 per cent, all below the July series.

AMERICAN WOOLEN LOSS

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The American Woolen Company reported net loss of $1,675,221 for the first six months of this year after allowance for inventory adjustments and depreciation. This compares with a loss of $2,543,104 in the first half of 1930. President Noah said the company had charged about $750,000 for depreciation in each period. In accordance with the recommendation of the auditors, a deduction of $1,577,091 has been made from surplus for the formation of reserves to cover items applicable to operations of previous years. Surplus as of June 30 was $1,400,848.

BIG DECLINE IN TELEPHONE STOCK PRICE

Selling at Less Than Half Bull Market High—Good Yield

The rising tide of stock market liquidation was exemplified Monday in a new low price for the year for American Telephone, at 154⅝, less than half the bull market peak of 310¼.

A total of more than 600,000 shareholders attests the popularity of American Telephone as investment, as well as the fact that this stock is found in 29 out of 32 portfolios of fixed and restricted management investment trusts.

However, in a market in which selling predominates widespread ownership often means more or less persistent liquidation.

There were more than 32,000 shares of American Telephone sold in Saturday's short session.

At the low of 154⅝ American Telephone's $9 dividend yields about 5.8 per cent. This is just about the same as the yield on New England Telephone, an $8 stock, at current market of 138. At times the parent company stock has sold to yield materially less than New England Telephone, as, for instance, in 1929, when at the peak American Telephone yielded less than 3 per cent, whereas New England Telephone at the 1929 high of 175 yielded almost 4.6 per cent.

American Telephone directors last month declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 19. Thus the dividend is still in the price of the stock.

The next dividend is due to be paid in January, and it is confidently expected that the $9 rate will be continued.

For the six months to June 30 American Telephone earned $4.89 a share on its stock, or 39 cents above the dividend requirement. The report for the third quarter is not due until the middle of October, but the company reports its long distance lines revenues monthly to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The latest statement, for the month of July, shows gross of $8,981,592, compared with $9,280,941 a year ago, and operating income of $2,704,112, compared with $2,204,432. For the seven months to July 31 gross was $65,382,486, compared with $67,470,526 last year, and operating income $20,146,617, compared with $19,890,967 in 1930.

From these figures it is apparent that while gross revenues of the toll lines end of the business are less than a year ago, so well is the company controlling its expenses that operating income is greater.

American Telephone's earnings comprise dividends and interest, toll lines operations and miscellaneous revenues.

In the first half of this year, dividends and interest, largely from securities of associated companies, totaled $47,237,436, or about 62 per cent of the total revenues of $76,114,361.

MATERIAL UPTURNS IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Enlarged buying in which mills took an active part led to material upturns at times in wheat prices today. Confirmation that breadstuff crops in western Europe were seriously damaged had a stimulating effect.

Furthermore, primary receipts of domestic wheat showed a decided falling off, amounting to only 1,430,000 bushels today, compared with 5,441,000 a week ago.

Wheat closed irregular, at ⅛ decline to ¼ advance, corn ⅛@1⅜ up, oats at ⅜@¾ gain, and provisions unchanged to a setback of 2 cents.

WESTERN ELECTRIC PASSES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Western Electric Company, subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, omitted the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the stock. Ninety-eight per cent of the stock outstanding is owned by American Telephone & Telegraph Company

Officers of American Telephone & Telegraph Company said notwithstanding the reduced earnings of Western Electric Company, the total earnings of the Bell System for 1931 are expected to be more than enough to cover the American Telephone & Telegraph $9 dividends for the year.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.67	6.73	6.59	6.67	+.12
December	6.82	6.93	6.81	6.89	+.13
January	6.93	7.04	6.91	6.99	+.13
March	7.13	7.24	7.10	7.19	+.13
May	7.29	7.42	7.27	7.36	+.13
July	7.46	7.58	7.45	7.54	+.14

Spots 6.70, up 10 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.70	6.72	6.60	6.66	+.10
December	6.86	6.95	6.82	6.89	+.11
January	6.95b	7.02	6.92	6.99	+.12
March	7.16	7.23	7.14	7.18b	+.10
May	7.31	7.49	7.27	7.35	+.12
July	7.46	7.54	7.46	7.49	+.11

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	3.58	3.65	3.58	3.64	+.10
December	3.62	3.67	3.62	3.67	+.08
January	3.62	3.70	3.62	3.69	+.10
March	3.70	3.76	3.70	3.76	+.08
May	3.79	3.85	3.79	3.84	+.08
July	3.87	3.90	3.85	3.90	+.08

Spots 3.80, up 7 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 5000; (American) 3000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	71.00	71.00	...
October	70.00	70.00	...
November	70.00	70.00	...
December	70.00	70.00	...
January	70.30	70.30	...
February	70.20	70.20	...
March	70.00	70.00	—.30
April	70.00	70.00	...

All bid prices. Tone at close quiet.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.42⅛	.41¼	.41¾	+¾
December	.44⅜	.43¼	.43½	+¾
May	.48⅜	.47⅝	.47⅝	

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

COTTON CLOTH PRICES LOWER, SALES LARGER

Statistical Position of Market Strong—Drop Thought Unjustified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15—The government report on the cotton crop had less effect on the cotton cloth market than was generally expected. Mills held prices firmly until Friday, when some of them accepted bids and sold a substantial yardage of 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35-yard at 4c. This was followed by other mills not only on this construction, but on practically the whole list of print cloth and other coarse yarn goods.

The reduction in prices for the two weeks amounts to ¼c a yard. Mill men claim this is more than is justified in view of their strong statistical position. Many mills report that all the orders they have received for the last two or three months have been for prompt delivery, which shows that the goods have gone into immediate consumption. From this they argue that the regular fall demand for goods has not yet been tapped.

The fact that the most recent drop in prices produced some substantial orders is encouraging. More goods were sold on Friday than during all the other preceding days of the week combined.

New prices were named for denims, placing them on a lower plane than known for years. The list is based on 9½c for 28-inch 2.20s. The new list was well received by manufacturers of work clothing, nearly all of whom have very low inventories of goods bought at the old prices.

Acetate Prices Off

New prices on acetate yarns also were named which placed these yarns only 5c higher a pound than first-quality rayon yarns and will considerably broaden the field of their usefulness. It is not yet known whether this will induce an adjustment of rayon prices to correspond or not. Rayon manufacturers deny any intention of altering their prices. Very little busines was done in goods containing acetate yarns as mills had not yet determined the effect on the various constructions.

In the print cloth division several million yards of the leading constructions were sold on Friday at the following prices: 4⅝c for the 68x72 4.75-yard, 5⅛c for the 72x76 4.25-yard, and 5⅜c for the 80x80 4.00-yard, all of these being 39 inches wide. The 38½in., 60x48 6.25-yard brought 3½c. A considerable volume of 36-inch, 64x60 5.75-yard was moved at 3⅞c for spot and 3¾c for future delivery. Future deliveries were confined almost exclusively to 36-inch goods.

Sheetings were not so active as print cloths. For the 36-inch 40 squares, 6.15-yard, 2⅝ to 2¾c was paid. The 2.85-yard, 48 squares brought 5¼c, and the 40-inch width of that same construction and weight 5⅜ to 5½c. The 40-inch, 44 squares, 5.00-yard, moved at 3½c. Orders consisted of carload lots and less, largely for the bagging trade.

Firm Tone to Checks

Pajama checks were firm. The 36½-inch, 64x60 5.75-yard sold at 4¼c, and the 88x88 4.00-yard at 5⅝ to 6c. Osnaburgs followed the print cloths, the 30-inch, 7-ounce goods bringing 5⅝c and the 36-inch 2.85-yard 4⅝c. Drills were rather quiet and easier. The 37-inch 3.95-yard sold at 4½ to 4⅝c and the 2.00-yard at 8c net.

Broadcloths were held firmly inasmuch as they established their new prices two weeks ago. The greatest volume of 100x60s was sold at 1½c. The 90x60 4.32-yard brought 5⅛c, and the 80x60 5.00-yard 4⅝c. The 112x60 3.85-yard moved at 6⅞c for spot but at 6¾c for future delivery. Combed broadcloths were not quite so active as the carded variety. The 128x68 4.40-yard sold at 10⅞ to 11½c southern and 11 to 11¾c eastern. The 144x76 singles brought 12½ to 13c, and the same count 100s, two-ply both ways, 28 to 28½c.

The fine goods division was considerably quieter last week, partly owing to the uncertainties produced by the new prices of acetate yarns as well as the approach of the Jewish holiday.

Pongees, 38-inch, 72x100 6.25-yard, sold at 8⅜ to 8½c southern, and at 9 to 9½c eastern. The 34-inch, 72x100 7.00-yard brought 7½c eastern. For the 40-inch, 76x72 9.00-yard combed lawns, 7¼ to 7½c was paid, and the 88x80 8.50-yard brought 9 to 9⅛c. Dimity stripe lawns, 36-inch, 96x68 9.00-yard, sold at 8⅜ to 8½c, and the 36½-inch, 116x76 8.00-yard, at 9½ to 9¾c.

Voiles and Mixtures

Combed cotton voiles, 40-inch 60x56s, sold at 6⅞ to 7c for the ordinary twist, and at 9c for the extra hard twist. Some of the latter, however, were sold at 8½c for future delivery, though 9c was the rule. Sateens moved in fair volume, the 37½-inch 64x72 5.25-yard selling at 5¼c, and the 39-inch, 72x120 3.50-yard at 11½ to 11¾c. The 43-inch, 72x120 3.35-yard, twilled sateens brought 11¾ to 12c.

The rayon-and-cotton alpacas, 68x64s, sold at 14c with 60-filament, and at 12½c with 32- to 40-filament. Mock crepes continued to move in fair volume. The 35-inch 68x52s sold at 9¼ to 9½c. Rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x56s, 150-denier, 60-filament, brought 13 to 13¾c and the same construction with 32- to 40-filament ⅜c less.

All-rayon crepes, 40½-inch 80x44s, brought 22 to 23c, and the 42-inch 124x68s, with 100-denier, 40-filament, 36c. Rayon-and-cotton voiles, 35½-inch 60x54s, with 75-denier rayon, sold at 17 to 17½c. Cotton-filled satins with 150-denier, 40-filament rayon warp and 20s to 24s combed cotton filling, 42-inch 104x72s, sold at 25 to 26c, and the 208x72s at 50c.

Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch 72x48s, with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling, brought 10½c, and the 80x72s 15¾ to 16c. Rayon georgettes, 43-inch 60x54s, moved at 26½ to 28c.

PRICE-FIXING URGED

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Price-cutting which forces wage-cutting is the result of the Sherman and Clayton laws preventing manufacturers from maintaining retail prices, said President Palmer of E. R. Squibb & Sons. He advocates at least a moratorium on the two laws to permit price agreements with idea of permitting profitable operation by manufacturers and maintenance of present wage levels.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	56½	53⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	51	50
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	40¾	39
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	66½	65⅞
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	90	90
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	95	93½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77¼	76
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	63	63
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	17	17
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	121!	118½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107⅞	107⅝
Amer T&T 4s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108¾	108½
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¾	108½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	100⅛	99¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	95½	95
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	45	44
Armour &co Co 4½s '39	73	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	57	56½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94	94
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¾	98¼
Atch T&SF 4s 05	98	98
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	106½	105
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s 44	101	101
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	89¾	89¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96½	96¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s 52	79	79
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	45	44½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	95	95
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div 59	75	75
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	95¼	94⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	67	64¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	85½	83⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	97	96
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct 48	106½	105⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	85½	84½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	99½	98
Belding Hem 6s '36	99⅛	99⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110½	110⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	114¾	114¾
Beh Ind Loan 6s	95½	95
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100	99¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	90½	90½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	86¾	86¾
Botany Cons Millls 6½s '34	28½	28
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88½	88½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106½	106½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	65	65
Bush Term con 5s '55	85	85
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	97⅝	97⅜
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	19½	19½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	97⅝	97⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	97½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	97¾	97½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s 5'6	97½	97½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103	102½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	103	102⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct' 69	103	102¾
Can North 4½s '35	101	100
Can North deb 6½s '46	117	117
Can North deb 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	80	79¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	94	94
Can Pacific 4½s '60	91¼	91¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	101¼	101⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	97½	97¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103	102¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	95⅝	95¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	98	97½
Certainteed 5½s '48	51	50½
Ches Corp 5s '47	88	88
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	97¼	97
Ches & O 4½s B	96	95⅞
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	93½	93¼
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	104½	104½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99	99
Chicago B @ Q gen 4s '58	97¼	97¼
Chicago B @ Q 4½s '77	101	101
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17¾	17¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	61½	61
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	76	76
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	15	13⅝
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	41¾	41
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	82¼	82¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	71	70
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	55½	54
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	76	76
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	103¾	103
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80	79
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	71	71
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	59	58
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	50¼	50¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	101	101
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105½	105¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116½	116½
Childs Co 5s '43	62¾	62¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	60½	60½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97½	97
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	103	103
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	86¾	86¾
Clev Marl 5½s	100½	100½
Cleve Un Term 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	49¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s deb '61	95½	95
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	95	94⅞
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	98¼	98¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96½	96½
Con Gas 4½s '51	103	103¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	28	28
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '456	106½	106¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	25¼	25¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	95½	95½
Crown Zellerbash 6s ww '40	67	67
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	5	5
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	35½	35
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	58	58
Cuba Dom 6½s ct	6	6
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	100	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93	92½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	100	100
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	104	103½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	79½	79
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	38	38
Den and Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	42	41¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 A	103¼	103
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107⅞	107⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s' 40	88¼	88¼
Dold Packing 6s' 42	62⅝	62⅝
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s' 67	104¾	104⅝
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10⅝	10
East Tenn Va & Ga cn	101¼	101¼
Eq Gas 5s	101	101
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	60¼	60¼
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	61	61
Erie RR gen 4s' 96	86⅞	86⅞
Erie RR ref 5s' 67	62	60½
Erie RR gen lien	64	64
Erie RR gen 5s' 75	62½	60
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s' 42	98½	98½
Fed Metal 7s '34	88	88
Fla East Coast 5s' 74	16¼	16
Fort Worth & Den 1st	105	105
Gen Am Inv 5s' 52	86¼	86¼
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37	103⅝	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s' 39	96	96
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	74	74
Gen Theater Equip 6s' 40	19	18⅛
Goodrich 6s' 45	50	48
Goodrich 1st 6½s' 47	96¼	96
Goodyear Tire 5s' 57	85½	83⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s' 36	105	105
Great Northern 4½s' 61	96	95⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	86¾	86¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	96½	95½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	104	102¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	57	57
Gulf States Steel 5½s' 42	43	43
Har Riv PC 4s	94½	94½
Havana Elec 5s' 52	32	32
Hoe & Co 6½s' 34	53½	53
Housatonic 5s' 37	100¼	100¼
Houston Oil 5½s' 40	87	86½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s' 57	70	69
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	95½	94
Humble Oil 5s' 37	103¾	103½
Humble Oil 5½s' 32	102¼	102⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s' 56	106¾	106½
Ill Central 4s' 53	55	55
Ill Central rfg 4s' 55	67½	67½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	58	58
Ill Central 5s' 52	80¾	80¾
Ill Central 6½s '36	95	92
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s' 63 A	65	65
Il Steel deb 4½s '40	103⅝	103½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	93¾	92¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	92½	92½
Inter Hydro El 6s' 44	62	60
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	74	71½
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	61½	61½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s' 66	60	58½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	59⅛	58
Inter Rap Trans 6s' 32	46	43½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	78	77
Int Cement Corp 5s' 48	78½	78½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	35	34½
Inter Lake Iron 5s	79	79
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	69	69
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	67	67
Int Paper 6s' 55	74	74
Int Tel & Tel 4½s' 52	63¼	63
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	78¼	78
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	68	65¾
Kanawha & Mich 4s' 90	84	83½
Kendall Co 5½s 'ww '48	65	65
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	76	76
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95¼	95⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99⅝	99¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	65	65
Kings Co El 4s '49	80½	80
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	89	86
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¾	102¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	99½	99
Laclede Gas 5½s D	98½	98½
L'Autaro 6s '54	17	15
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	98½	98½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	97⅞	96½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	93⅝	93⅝
Long Island NS 5s '32	100½	100½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	42	40¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	84	83
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	100	100
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 sta	13⅝	13⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '9066	45	44½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	41	40
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	96	95½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	100⅝	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	102⅝	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103	102¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	51	51
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84	83⅝
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	50¼	49
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	72	72
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	70	69½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	70	70
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	69	69
Mo Pac 5s I '81	70	68¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	58	56
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	30½	30
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100⅝	100⅜
Mort Bond 5s	99⅝	99¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	94	94
Namm Sons 6s '43	9¾	9¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100	99½
Nat Steel 5s	87	86½
Newberry 5½s	93	93
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107½	107½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111¾	111¾
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	102½	102½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	91¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92¼	91¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98¾	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	88¼	88¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	88	86½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	98½	98
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83½	83
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	53	52½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	60	59
NY Dock Co 4s '51	70	70
NY Dock Co 5s '38	49¾	49
NY Edison 5s '44	107	107
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116	116
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	70	70
NY NH&H 4½s '67	86	84
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	103½	103⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	102½	102
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47	47
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57¼	57
NY Rich Gas 6s	106½	106⅛
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108¾	108¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅞	104⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105	105
NiNag Share 5½s '50	88¾	87
Norf & W con 4s '96	100½	99
NoNrf & W div 4s '44	100⅝	100¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98⅞	98⅞
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	39¼	39
North Am Co 5s '61	99½	98¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102	102
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107½	107½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63½	63½
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	92½	92¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	97⅝	97½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅞	103⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110¾	110¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	38	38
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	90¼	90¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105⅝	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	102
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	73	72¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	82	82
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	90½	90½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	52½	52⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	83¾	83½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	96	96
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	90⅝	90
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100¼	100
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	104½	104
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	107⅞	106¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	98	97¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	61½	61½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	99	98½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105½	105¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	79
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	57	56
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	82½	82
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	53½	53½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '42	98⅝	98½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s' 67	105⅛	105
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104⅝	104¾
Pure Oil 5½s' 37	86	85½
Pure Oil 5½s' 40	82	80
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	72	72
Rochfield Oil Co cts	24⅞	24⅞
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	76½	76
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '3	91	90½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	51	50
St Louis & SF 4½s' 78	37½	36
St Louis SW 1st 4s' 89	78	77
St Louis SW con 4s' 32	81⅝	85¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s' 52	60	45
St Louis SW gen	48	48
San Ant Pub Ser 6s' 52	106½	106½
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	9¼	8
Seabd AL con 6s' 45	10	10
Shell Union 5s' 47	67¾	67¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67¼	67
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	56¾	56¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91½	91½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93¾	93¾
Sinclair Cn O 5½s '38	102¼	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s' 39	62	61
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅞	103½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	82½	82½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	82⅝	82⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	80¾	80½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	95⅝	95
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	61¼	61¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	101	100½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	77	76
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	88	88
Southern Ry 5s StL div '51	100½	100½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107¼	107¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100½	100½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 ct	3½	3
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	89	89
Texas Corp 5s '44	93¼	92⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	75	75
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	78	78
Third Ave 5s '37	100¾	100⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	30¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105	105
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	85	84½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	99½
United Biscuit 6s '42	103	102¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67	67
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102	102
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	62	61
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	68	67¾
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	97½	97½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103¼	100
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	46	46
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	99¼	99¼
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	95½	95¼
Walworth 6s '45	42	42
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	57⅞	56
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅞	105⅝
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	109⅛	109⅛
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	84⅝	84¼
Western Electric 5s '44	106¾	106
Western Maryland 4s '52	67	67
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	102	102
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	91½	91½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	62	62
Western Union 5s '60	101¼	100⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	70	68
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	84	80
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	95	95
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	93½	93½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep15	Last Sep14
1st 4¼s '47	102.25	102.25	102.25	102.25
4th 4¼s '38	104.25	104.23	104.23	104.24
4th 4¼s reg	104.25	104.25	104.25	104.21
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	101.23	101.23	101.23	
US 3⅜s '47	101.26	101.25	101.25	101.26
US 3⅛s '49	100.24	100.20	100.24	100.23
US 4s '54	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.10
US 3s	99.16	99.14	99.15	....

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	73½	73½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	27	27
Antioquia 7s A '45	30	30
Antioquia 7s B '45	30	30
Antioquia 7s C '45	30	30
Antioquia III 7s '57	25	25
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	54½	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	59⅛	59½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	63	61½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	61½	61
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	61½	61½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	63	63
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	61½	60
Australia 4½s '56	47	47
Australia 5s '55	54	53
Australia 5s '57	53½	52
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	69	68½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	96½	96½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¼	101⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106½	106
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅞	110⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅝	106⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	46⅝	46½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	45	45
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	42	42
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	11¼	11
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	11½	11
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	17	17
Bordeau (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	29	29
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	34½	34¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	34	34
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	35¼	34½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s' 61	33½	33½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	48	48
Bulgaria 7½s '68	51	50
Caldas (Rep) 7½s' 46	34	33½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s' 31	62¼	62¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	93½	93¼
Canada (Dom) 4s' 52	105⅝	105
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	32	32
Chile (Bank) 6s' 61	21	20½
Chile (Bank) 6½s' 57	22¼	22
Chile (Bank) 6Ks '61	35	35
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	21	20
Chile (Rep) 6s Pan '61	20	20
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61	21¼	21
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	21¼	21¼
Chile (Rep) 6s' 62	21½	21
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	29¾	29¾
Chile (Rep) 6s' 63	21	20
Chilean Loan 7s '60	19⅞	19⅞
Christiana (City) 6s' 54	99⅝	97
Colombia Agr Bk 6s' 47	41¼	40
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s' 47	36½	36
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	33½	33⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33¼	33¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s' 52	91½	91
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	25½	25½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	50½	50⅛
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	56½	55½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	87⅝	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 53	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 45	48	48
Cundi (Rep) 6½s' 59	36¼	35½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	90½	90
Denmark (King) 5½s' 55	97	97
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101¼	101¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	81	81
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	65	63
Duke Price Power 6s '66	100½	99
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101⅝	101⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	88¼	88
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	71	71
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	80⅝	80⅝
Finnish A 6½s '54	70¼	70
Finnish B 6½s '54	70	70
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100	100
Frankfort 6½s '53	41½	41½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	62¾	61
German 7s '49	71⅞	70¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	56½	56½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	54¼	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	62½	60

Says Steel Trade Now on the Mend

THE worst in the steel industry is over according to the American Institute of Steel Construction, which says in a statement to contractors that the volume of projected heavy construction promises substantial improvement once the orders for material are placed.

There has been a gratifying comeback after the slackening over the Labor Day week-end, and some observers feel that the seasonal pickup in the industry has at last started. Pipe and structural steel lead in the orders that have already been placed. It is expected that the resumption of operations by the Ford Motor Company will prove stimulating.

	High	Low
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	40	40
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51	51
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	72¼	72
Germ eOn Elec 7s '45	70	70
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	47	45¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	51	51
Greek 6s '68	78⅝	78⅝
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	65	64½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	41½	41½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	88	88
Hungary B	63	61½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	44	44
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	99	98½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93¼	93¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89	88½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅝	99½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	86¼	85⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96¾	96⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96⅝	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	61	61
Karstadt 6s '43	34⅞	34⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	72½	72
Marseilles (City) 6s' 34	105¼	105¼
Medellin 6½s' 54	30½	30
Milan (City) 6½s' 52	81¼	81
Minas Geraes 6½s' 58	24	23⅞
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	30½	30½
New South Wales 5s' 57	46	44
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106
North German Lloyd 6s' 47	49	47½
Norway (Mun Bank 5s '67	96½	95⅝
Norway (King 5s' 63	97	96½
Norway (King 5½s' 65	98⅞	97
Norway (King 6s '43	101	101
Norway (King 6s' 44	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King 6s' 52	100¼	99
Ont Pow Svc 5½s' 50	75¼	75
Oriental Dev 5½s' 58	93¼	93¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s' 53	99⅝	99⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¼	100¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s' 58	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Peru (Gov) 6s' 60	12	11
Peru (Gov) 6s' 61	11	11
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	18	18
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	60¾	60¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57½	57
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	67	66⅞
Poro Ale (City) 8s '61	30	25
Prussia 6s '52	40	40
Queensland (State) 6s' 47	60½	60½
Rhine Main 7s '50	65	65
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	58	58
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww	58	58
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 55 ww	55½	55½
Ruhr '48	41	41
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	50	50
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	54	54
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	21¼	20
Rome (City) 6½s '52	82½	81¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	57	55
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	51½	50
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	26	26
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	34	34
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	47	47
Saxon State 6½s '46	49	49
Saxon State 7s '45	50¼	50¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106	106
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	59½	59½
Silesia ((Prov) 7s '58	48⅞	48
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Sydney 5½s '55	38	38
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	101¾	101½
Taiwan Elec	93⅝	93⅝
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99¼	99¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	95	93
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	94⅞	94⅞
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	74	73
Tyrol 7s '52	63	63
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅞	99¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	40⅞	40
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	44½	44
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	43	43
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	40⅛	39½
Vienna 6s '52	73	73
Westphalia El 6s '53	35¾	35¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99¼	99⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.15	Last Sept.14
79 Am Found	2¼	2	2⅛	..
200 Am Brit pf	38	38	38	
2150 Am T&T	157⅞	151¾	153⅝	156½
50 Amoskeag	7¼	7¼	7¼	
100 Ash Bed	4	4	4	
485 Bos El	91½	91	91½	91½
31 Bos & Alb	179	179	179	
53 Cop Range	4	4	4	4
210 East SS	14¾	14	14	14
10 East SS 1pf	99	99	99	
10 E G&Fuel	18½	18½	18½	18½
16 E G&F pf	93	93	93	95
12 E G&F prpf	88½	88½	88½	88¾
235 Edison Elec	251	248	250	248
70 Em Asso	15½	15¼	15¼	
170 Gen Capital	29¼	29	29	
15 Gilchrist	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
110 Hathaway B	12	10½	12	
175 Hygrade	30¼	29½	30¼	
20 Hygrade pf	89	88	89	85
35 Isle Royale	2½	2½	2½	
20 Jenk Tel	4	4	4	3½
706 Mass Util	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
15 Mergenthal	74½	74½	74½	74½
205 Nash	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	21
10 Nat Ser	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
316 NE Tel	136½	135	136½	137½
100 Nipissing	1¼	1¼	1¼	
400 No Butte	.95	.95	.95	.96
190 Pocahontas	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
40 Pub Util xw	1½	1½	1½	1¾
515 Quincy Min	4	3½	3½	3¾
50 St. Mary Ld	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
150 Shawmut	11½	11¼	11½	11¾
125 So Sur	.95	.70	.70	1
239 Stone&Webstr	23⅛	22	22	22⅞
30 Swift & Co	25½	25¼	25¼	25
2100 Un Cop Ld	.06	.05	.05	
100 Un Twist D	16½	16½	16½	16½
181 Uni Found	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛
455 *Uni Shoe	53¼	52	52½	54¼
25 Uni Gas	4½	4½	4½	4½
40 US&El Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1200 Utah Apex	75	61	61	
485 Util Hyd	2½	2⅛	2½	2¾
515 War Bros	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
230 Westfield	20½	19	20½	19¼

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

$6000 Amoskeag 6s	76	75½	76	75½
1000 Chi Jct 4s	95	95	95	..
4000 E Mass 4½s	29½	28	28	..
2000 KCM&B 5s	99½	99½	99½	..
5000 Wst T&T 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	35½	37½	Industrial	105	115
Bk Yorkt'n	45	55	Lafayette	12	15
Chase	49¾	51¾	Liberty	15½	17½
Chat Phnx	46¾	48¾	Manhattan	50¼	52¼
City	69	71	Merchants	85	95
Columbus	150	170	People's	200	250
Commercial	205	213	Penn Ex	13	23
Fifth Av	2050	2250	Public	34	36
First, N Y	3100	3200	Straus	..	75
Flatbush	90	80	Textile	40	43
Grace	400	800	Trade Bk	..	110
Harriman	1485	1585	Yorkville	58	65

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	170	200	Fulton	300	350
Banca C I	204	210	Guaranty	399	404
Banco di S	25	27	Irving	26½	27½
Bk N Y&T	475	495	Law Tle&G	150	158
Bronx	21	25	Kings Co	2420	2520
Brooklyn	305	315	M'facturers	41	43
C Hanover	185	189	New York	125	128
County	28	30	Title Guar	117	120
Corn Exch	88½	91½	Unit States	2600	2700
Empire	38¾	40¾	Westchester	1000	1100

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont N Bk	240	245	First Nat	357	360
Cent Rep	155	159	Foreman	10	15
Ch Bk Com	34	36	Straus Nat	158	162

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Northern	433	437	Peoples Tr	310	315
Harris Tr&S	390	397	Un Ch Bk n	..	85

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First N Bk	59½	61½	Merchants N	490	500
N Shawmut	44	46	Second Natnl	125	130
Atl Nationl	46	49	Webstr&Atla	200	210
State St Tr	300				

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. [illegible]—Loblaw Groceterias Co. sales for the four weeks ended Aug. 22 were $1,070,716, compared with $1,245,324 a year before, a decrease of 14 per cent.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
6 Affiliat Pro	19	18¾	18¾
1 Agfa Ansco	4½	4½	4½
1 Allegh Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
†300 Alum Co Am	108	105	108
1 Am Cit P&LA	32½	32½	32½
4 Am Cit P&LB	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
6 Am C Pow A	10½	10	10
1 Am Corp	2½	2½	2½
23 Am Cyan B	6¼	5⅞	6
1 Am Equities	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7 Am & Fgn P war	11½	11⅛	11½
26 Am Gas & El	53¼	52	53¼
8 Am Invest B	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
†75 Am Laund Mch	24	24	24
2 Am Nat Gas	1½	1½	1½
2 Am Sta P S A	8½	8⅝	8½
43 Am Sup Power	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
2 Am Ut & G B vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
18 Appalach Gas	3¼	3	3
2 Ark Nat Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5 Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
*1 Ark Nat Gas pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 As El Ind	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 As G & El A	3⅝	3½	3½
13 As G & E war	¼	¼	¼
13 Atlas Util	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
2 AVM cv pr pt	7	7	7
B			
†25 Bigelow San	30	30	30
9 Bliss E W	12⅝	12	12
5 Blue Ridge	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Braz Tr & Lt	14	13⅞	14
†25 Bunk Hill & S	30	30	30
1 Burco cv pf	40	40	40
1 Butler Bros	4	4	4
C			
1 C A M Co pf	¼	¼	¼
7 Can Marc Wirel	2	1⅞	2
9 Cent Pub S A 5% f	6	6	6
1 Cent P S Del	13½	13½	13½
6 Cent St El 10% f	5⅝	5½	5½
1 Charis	21	21	21
*38 Cities Service	9	8⅞	8⅞
*1 City Serv pf	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Cleve Tract	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Colum O&G vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 Comwlth Wat Serv	6¾	6½	6¾
3 Cons Cop Min	1⅞	1¾	1¾
*† Cons G&E Balt	80½	80½	80½
1 Copper Range	4	4	4
10 Cord Corp	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
5 Cresson Gold (.04)	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Crocker & Wh	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1 Curtiss Wr war	¼	¼	¼
D			
2 Deere & Co	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 De Forest	2¾	2½	2¾
1 Detroit Aircraft	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Doehler Die	3	3	3
†*125 Duke Power (5)	98½	98½	98½
2 Duquesne Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Durant Mot	⅞	⅞	⅞
E			
1 East Sta Pow B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
116 El Bd & Sh (6%f)	29	28¼	28½
1 El Bd & Sh pr (6)	96	96	96
3 El Bd & Sh 5 pf (5)	81	79½	81
1 Elect Sh pf (6r)	69	69	69
1 Empire Corp	1	1	1
1 Empire Corp pf	7	7	7
†*100 Emp G&F 8 pf (8)	67¼	67⅛	67⅛
†*50 Emp G&F 7 pf (7)	59	59	59
4 Empire Pow (2¼k)	31¼	31	31
2 Emp Pub S A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
F			
1 Ford M Can A (1.20)	16½	16½	16½
3 Ford Mot Ltd (.366)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
G			
3 Gen Aviation Corp	3½	3½	3½
3 Gen El Ltd rct(.366)	9½	9	9
5 Gen Empire (1)	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Gen Th Eq cv pf	3⅝	3⅝	3½
1 Glen Alden (4)	26	26	26
5 Goldman Sachs	4	4	4
†50 Gorh Inc pf	11½	11½	11½
1 Gotham Knit	¼	¼	¼
†20 Gt Atl&P nv (6¼G)	193	193	193
1 Gulf Oil Pa (1½)	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
H			
1 Holling Gold (.65)	6	6	6
3 Hudson Bay M&S	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Humble Oil	54½	54	54
I			
†150 Ill P & L $6 pf	83½	80	83½
4 Imp Oil Can	12	12	12
1 Ind Pipe Line	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
*3 Insull Util	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝
1 Ins Co N Am	45¼	45¼	45¼
3 Intercon Petrol	5-16	5-16	5-16
*21 Internat Pet	10⅞	10½	10½
1 Inter Sup Pow	20¾	20¾	20¾
11 Inter Util war	¾	¾	¾
1 Irving Air Ch	8¼	8¼	8¼
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	1	1	1
L			
1 Lib McN & L	9	9	9
7 Lone Star Gas	12½	12¼	12½
2 Long Is Lt	30	30	30
5 Louis L & E	¾	¾	¾
M			
2 MacMarr St	10⅛	10	10⅛
*2 Mead John	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Memphis N Gas	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Mid St Pet A vtc	2½	2½	2½
30 Mid West Util	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛
5 Mo Kans P L	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
2 Mo Kan P L B vtc	¼	¼	¼
†125 Montreal LH&P	41½	40¾	40¾
N			
1 Murphy	35	35	35
1 Nat Am Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Nat Aviation	4¾	4¼	4¼
2 Nat Bond Sh	28½	28	28½
1 Nat El Pow A	20	20	20
1 Nat Investors	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Nat P Serv A	17½	17½	17½
1 Nat Service	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11 Nat S T Sec A	3¼	3	3
2 Nat Sug Ref	30½	30½	30½
†50 Neisner pf	65	65	65
1 New Eng Fuel	1½	1½	1½
†20 N Eng Pow pf	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Newmont Min	22¾	22¾	22¾
†25 N Y Tel 6½ pf	116½	116½	116½
16 Niag Hud Pow	9⅝	9⅝	9½
2 Niag Hud A war	1½	1½	1½
†150 Nor Ind P S 6pf	101½	100½	101½
1 Novadel Ag	41½	41½	41½
O			
†50 Ohio Brass B	25	25	25
†10 Ohio Pow pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
P			
1 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
18 Pennroad	4⅞	4¾	4¾
2 P Gas Lt & Coke rts	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6 Pilot Radio A	7	6½	6¾
2 Pitney Bowes	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Polymet	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Pruden Inv	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
†60 Pruden Inv pf	88	88	88
30 Pub Ut Hold war	⅞	¾	⅞
17 Pub Ut Hold xw	1⅝	1⅝	1½
2 Pub Ut Hold pf	19½	19½	19½
†10 Pug Sd P 6 pf	99	99	99
†90 Pure Oil pf	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 Pyrene	4	4	4
R			
1 Reiter Fost	1½	1½	1½
5 Rep Gas	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
*3 Rike-Kumler	21	21	21
S			
*10 St Regis Pap	10	9⅞	9⅞
*3 Segal Lock	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6 Secur Allied Corp nv	11⅝	11¼	11¼
67 Selected Indus	2⅛	2⅜	2½
*9 Sel Ind (al ctf)	50	48⅝	50
*5 Sel In dpr pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1 Shenandoah pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
†25 Sherwin Wms	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
†20 Smith A O	87	87	87
1 So Am G & Pl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 So Cal Ed B pf	28	28	28
1 So Cal Ed C pf	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Southern Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
28 St Oil Ind	23½	23⅜	23½
2 St Oil Ky	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 St Pow & Lt	29½	29½	29½
1 Starrett	2½	2⅛	2½
1 Starrett pf	10	10	10
2 Sun Invest	3½	3½	3½
3 Swift & Co	25¼	25¼	25¼
T			
3 Technicolor	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
2 Thatcher Sec	3	3	3
4 Transcont Air	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
14 Trans Lux	3⅝	3¼	3½
U			
1 Union Gas Canada	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
15 Unit Founders	3¾	3⅝	3¾
36 United Gas	4½	4¼	4⅜
4 Unit Gas war	1¾	1½	1¾
2 Unit Gas pf	66	66	66
7 Un Lt & Pow A	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
*3 Un Lt & P cv pf	83¾	83½	83½
1 US & Int Sec	½	½	½
4 US Elec Pow	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
†1 US Foil B	4	4	4
2 US Lines pf	2	2	2
†25 U S Play Cd	28	28	28
1 Unit Stores vtc	½	½	½
5 Unit Verde	6⅞	6¾	6¾
2 Utah Apex MM	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Utility Equities	3	3	3
7 Util Pow & Lt	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2 Utility & Ind	5	5	5
V			
2 Vick Finan	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
W			
38 Woolworth Ltd	10½	10¼	10½
5 Woolworth Ltd pf	5	5	5

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
10 Ala Pow 4½s '67	98	97¾	97¾
3 Alumin Co 5s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Am Cmwlth P 6s '40	62	61½	62
1 Am El & Pw 6 '57A	55	55	55
20 Am G&E 5s 2028	97	96	96
5 Am G&Pw 6s '53	61	60	60
18 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	97	96	96
2 Appalach Gas 6s '45	46⅝	44	44
8 Appalach G 6s '45 B	35⅞	34½	34½
3 Asso. Elec 4½s '53	84½	84½	84½
5 Asso G&E 5s '50	63¼	62½	63
10 Asso G&E 5s '68	65¼	64¼	65
8 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	58¼	58⅛	58¼
14 Asso T&T 5½s '55 A	87½	86⅝	87½
10 Baldwin Loc 5½s '33	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	105½	105½	105½
5 Buff Gen El 5s B '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98	98	98
5 Caro P&L 5s '56	102½	102	102
1 Caterp Trac 5s '35	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Cent Ar L&P 5s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
18 Cent Ill P S 5 '56 G	99¾	99½	99½
2 Cent Ill P S 4½ '81 H	89½	89½	89½
8 Cent Ill PS 4½s '67 F	90¾	90½	90¾
8 Cent P Ser 5½s '49	66¼	66¼	66¼
12 Cent St El 5½s '54	39	38	39
3 Cent St El 5s '48	36	36	36
2 Chi Pn Tool 5½s '42	74¾	74¾	74¾
18 Cities Ser 5s '66	57½	57½	57½
175 Cities Ser 5s '50	59¾	59¾	59¾
3 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	60½	60½	60½
20 Cities S Pw 5½s '52	75½	75⅝	75⅝
8 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
35 Comwlth Ed 4s 81 F	93¾	93¼	93¼
1 Commun P&L 6s '57	85½	85½	85½
10 Cons Gas Balt 4s '81	98½	98½	98½
3 Cons Gas Util 6s '43A	60½	59	59
83 Cont G & E 5s'58 A	83¼	83	83¼
10 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	106	106	106
1 Dix GG 6½s '37A ww	87	87	87
3 East Util Inv 5s '54 A	51½	51½	51½
5 Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	101¾	101¾	101¾
15 Elec Pw & Lt 5s 2030	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
3 Firestone Cot M5s'48	77	77	77
12 Fla Pw&Lt 5s'54	86	85½	85½
4 Gatineau Pow 5s'56	85½	85	85
3 Gatineau Pw 6s'41	80¼	79⅝	79⅝
1 Gen Pub Util 6½s'56	77½	77½	77½
2 Gen Refract 6s'33	97½	97½	97½
39 Gillette 5s'40	88	88	88
2 Guan Inv 5's48 A	49	49	49
6 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	103	102¾	102¾
5 Hood Rub 7s'36	54	54	54
3 Hood Rub 5½s'36	39	39¼	37½
2 Houst L&P 4½'s78D	98½	98½	98½
5 Hudson Bay 6s'35	68	67	68
2 Ill Pw&Lt 5's56 C	94¾	93½	94¾
6 Ill Pw&Lt 6s'53 A	104	104	104
4 Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	104¼	104	104
11 Insull Ut Inv 6s'40B	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 Interl Pw Sec 7s'57E	90	90	90
1 Interl P Sec6½'55C	86	86	86
2 Int Salt 5s'51	85	85	85
3 Interl Sec Am 5s'47	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Inters Pow 6s'52	65	65	65
14 Inters Pow 5s'57	87	87	87
8 Iowa-Nb Lt&P 5s'57	93½	93	93
5 Iowa Pub Ser 5s'57	96	96	96
3 Jersy C P&L 5s'47B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Kan Pow 5's57 A	98	98	98
2 Ky Util 5s '61 H	101	101	101
8 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	98½	98	98
2 Leh PS 6s 2026 A	98½	98½	98½
3 Louis P&L 5s '57	100	99½	100
1 Manitba P 5½s '51A	70	70	70
5 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2 Minn P&L 4½s '78	95	95	95
1 Miss Riv P 6s'44xw	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2 Miss P&Lt Co 5s'57	91	91	91
1 Mono W P 5½s '53 B	98	98	98
5 Natl El Pow 5s '78	66¼	66½	66½
3 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030 B	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
1 Nat Pub Sv 5s '78	66¼	66¼	66¼
4 Nebr Pow 4½s '81	102	102	102
3 Neisner Bros 6s '98	55	54½	54½
1 Nevada Cal El 5s '56	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
7 NEng G&E 5s '50	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 NEng G&El 5s '48	87	87	87
27 NEng G&El 5s '47	87	85	86¼
48 NY P&L 4½s '67	98⅝	98¼	98¼
9 Niag Falls P 6s '50	106½	106½	106½
5 Nor C Util 5½s'48A	56	54¾	54¾
1 Nor O P&L 5½s'51	105	105	105
1 Nor O Tr&t 5s'56	101½	101½	101½
2 Ohio Pow 5s 52 B	104	103¾	103¾
4 P G & E 4½s 57 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 P G & E 4½s 60 F	100¼	100	100¼
20 P G & E 5½s 52 C	105¾	105½	105½
1 P P & L 5s '55 new	98	98	98
3 P C P & L 4½s 77	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
1 Penn El 4s 71 F	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 P O P & L 5½s 53A	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 P G L & C 4s 81B	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pied N Ry 5s 54A	80½	80½	80½
1 Pitts Steel 6s 48	85	85	85
4 Pot Edis 5s 56 E	103½	103⅜	103½
2 P Corp C 4½s 59 B	80	80	80
1 P Ser N I 4½s 78D	98	98	98
3 P Ser N I 4½s 80 E	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
16 PP Ser N I 4½s 81 F	97⅞	97¼	97¾
2 Pug S P & L 5½s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 P S P & L 4½s 50D	94½	94½	94½
2 Rep Gas 6s 45A	76¾	76	76
4 Roch Cent Pow 5s 53	53	53	53
5 Safe Har W 4½s 79	100	99¾	99¾
3 Schulte RE ½s 35 xw	50⅛	50	50
10 ShawW&P 4½s '67 A	93	93	93
5 ShawW&P 5s '70 C	102¾	102¾	102¾
38 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	98½	97⅞	97⅞
2 So Cal Ed 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Cal Ed 5s '52	106	106	106
1 So Cal Gas 5s '57	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 S'wst P&L 6s 2022 A	96½	94½	94½
10 Std G&E 6s '35	94	93	93
6 Std G&E 6s '35 conv	96⅞	96	96⅞
5 Std G&E 6s '51	86½	86½	86½
3 Std G&E 6s '66	92	92	92
6 Std P&L 6s '57	88	87	87
2 Sun Oil 5½s '39	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Superpow Ill 4½s '68	89½	89½	89½
1 Swift & Co 5s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Tenn El Pw 5s '56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	98	98	98
1 Tri Util 5s '79	12½	12½	12½
4 Ulen & Co 6s '44	49⅞	48½	48½
1 Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Un Lt&P 6½s '74	99	99	99
3 Un L&P 6s '75	91½	91½	91½
10 Un L&P 5½s '59	104½	104¼	104½
10 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
13 Un L&Ry 5s '32	101	101	101
1 US Rub 6½s '34	75	75	75
3 Utah P & Lt 4½s '44	95½	95½	95½
20 Van Sweringen 6s'35	47	47	47
1 Virg Pub Serv 6s '46	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Virg Pub Ser 5½'46A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 West Pa 5s 2030	79	79	79
20 West Pa Pow 4s'61H	99⅛	98¾	98⅞
3 West Tex Ut 5s'57 A	76⅞	76¾	76¾

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	12:30
10 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	45	45	45
1 Buen A Prov 7½s '47	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Buen A Pr 7s '52	36½	36½	36½
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
1 Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	53	53	53
2 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	78	78	78
5 Fin RM Bk 6s '61	78	78	78
1 Ger Cons M 6s'47	33½	33½	33½
16 Gesfuerel 6s '53.xw	57	53½	53½
5 Guan&W RR 6s'58A	29	29	29
1 Hamburg El 5½s'38	60	60	60
1 Ruhr Hous 6½s '58	49½	49½	49½
15 Sauda Falls 5s'55A	105¼	105	105
5 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	35½	35½	35½
1 Terni El 6½s '53	69	69	69
2 Unit El Serv 7s '56	77½	77½	77½
1 Unit El Sv 7s'56 xw	77½	77½	77½

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock. xw—Without warrants.

MONEY MARKET

	Boston	New York
Current quotations follow:		
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27¾c	27⅞c
Bar silver in London	13d	13d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¾d	84s 9¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	8	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85½	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.86 1-16	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392 1-16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1391½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¼	.0523¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.2354	.2350	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673¼	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4036¼	.4035	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673½	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Roumania—leu	.0059	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0902	.0902	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677	.2676	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1951½	.1950½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2437½	.2437½	..
Shanghai—tael	.3050	.3050	*
India—rupee	.3597	.3597	.3650
Japan—yen	.4939	.4939	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5628	.5628	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2767	.2767	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0620	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4480	.4480	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99	1.00

*Par unsettled.

DENNISON MFG. ON 40-HOUR WEEK

Dennison Manufacturing Company announces a new schedule of 40 hours a week instead of 44 at its plants in Framingham and Marlboro, Mass. Henry F. Dennison stated the company was confronted with the necessity of cutting down expenses in every possible way, but rather than reduce the wage scale the management decided to reduce the hours of labor.

High Grade Bonds

For safety of principal and interest

Suggestions sent upon request

Chase Harris Forbes Corporation

24 Federal Street, Boston

We offer 6% to 7% Mortgages on Atlanta Real Estate

Fear, engendered by business depression, has caused corporations and individuals to discontinue or curtail buying mortgages.

This opens the way to those who have an understanding of the present and faith in the future to select loans of the highest type.

We have placed loans on Atlanta property for more than 50 years. These loans aggregate millions of dollars. During this long period and with this large investment, we have had less than a dozen foreclosures, with no loss to lenders.

Atlanta is growing rapidly. Apparently we have weathered the storm better than cities of equal size, and certainly better than larger cities.

THE SOUTHERN MORTGAGE COMPANY

10 AUBURN AVENUE ATLANTA, GEORGIA

IN THE SHIP LANES

IN OPPOSITION to the projected railroad freight rate rise, shippers of citrus freight in the Pacific Southwest are threatening diversion of this traffic from the railroads to the intercoastal water lines. Such a plan—if it is indeed being actively considered—is wholly unlikely of early achievement, as the fruit growers should know, and as the railroads unquestionably realize.

The largest refrigerated ships are the three vessels of the Panama Pacific Line and their capacity does not exceed 5000 tons. At 50 tons to the carload, a 100-car freight train could handle as much fruit as one entire sailing of one of these vessels, and as there are at least 100,000 carloads of fruit from southern California and Arizona shipped east annually, the possibility of diverting all of this to the water lines is remote.

The sailings of these vessels occur only once in every three weeks, eastboard, and even a daily sailing could in no way handle the volume of fruit moved east by railway, so that the intimation that fruit shipments would be diverted to the water lines if railway freight rates are increased 15 per cent is wholly out of the question.

Transatlantic Travel Segregated

The Port of New York Authority, in its Commerce Bulletin, has recently published a timely analysis of the volume of transatlantic business, east and west bound, by classes. This table reflects the total ocean carryings out of the port of New York for the years 1929 and 1930, and shows the percentages which each class bears to the total in each direction.

The figures are reproduced below, and to those who have seen the statistical summaries heretofore reported in this column, it should be noted that the following figures pertain to the port of New York only, being thus somewhat less than those for the total transatlantic business.

	1930 Pas'gers	1930 P.C.	1929 Pas'gers	1929 P.C.
Eastbound—				
First Class	80,200	18.4	97,600	23.7
Cabin	55,400	12.7	55,500	13.5
Second Class	52,300	12.0	55,900	13.6
Tourist Third	96,800	22.2	77,300	18.8
Third Class	150,600	34.7	125,100	30.4
Total	435,300	100.0	411,400	100.0
Westbound—				
First Class	79,000	16.5	94,600	17.9
Cabin	56,600	11.8	62,500	11.9
Second Class	71,300	14.8	87,400	16.6
Tourist Third	103,600	21.6	82,200	15.6
Third Class	169,500	35.3	200,400	38.0
Total	480,000	100.00	527,100	100.0
Tot—both d'ctions	915,300		938,500	

Waterways Meeting

Comprehensive plans are being made for the reception for the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association convention in Boston, Oct. 5 to 9, inclusive. A speaking program of excellence is being prepared, and a discussion of transportation matters generally will be on the docket. The meeting will be called by Mr. J. Hampton Moore, president, to whose enthusiasm for improved inland waterways the past success of the association is largely due.

Special arrangements for carrying the delegates to Boston have been arranged, among which are water journeys on vessels of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. The meeting will discuss the progress thus far made, and the opportunity for completing an inside waterway from Boston to Miami, practically all of which is now in process of construction, or definitely planned.

World Ships to New Orleans

With the projected change in American steamship operations, as a result of the apparent consolidation of forces of the Chapman and Dollar interests, it is considered likely that New Orleans may be placed on the route of the world services now operated by the Dollar Line.

At present the vessels in the world service, after leaving New York, proceed to Havana and through the Panama Canal.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 17

Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Dresden, North German Lloyd for Galway, Cherbourg, Bremen; President Grant, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Venezuela, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Friday, Sept. 18

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Olympic (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Augustus, N. G. L., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.

Saturday, Sept. 19

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Cedric, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; New Amsterdam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; California, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America; Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Sept. 22

Reliance (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Exeter, American Export, for Alexandria via Mediterranean ports.

Wednesday, Sept. 23

George Washington, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Sept. 20

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Friday, Sept. 18

Antonia, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

Saturday, Sept. 19

Melita, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, Sept. 19

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Sept. 18

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Sept. 19

Taiyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Wednesday, Sept. 23

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Sunday, Sept. 20

Malolo, Matson, on Round-Pacific cruise.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Sept. 19

President Lincoln, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 17

De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Reliance, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Sept. 18

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Sept. 20

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Tuscania, Cunard, from Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Sept. 21

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Caronia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Rotterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America; President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Tuesday, Sept. 22

Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples.

Wednesday, Sept. 23

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Sept. 20

Brittanic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, Sept. 21

President McKinley, Dollar, from New York.

Tuesday, Sept. 22

President Pierce, Dollar, from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Sept. 19

President McKinley, Dollar, from New York.

Wednesday, Sept. 23

Ecuador, Grace, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, Sept. 22

President Madison, American Mail, from Orient.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

42 Washington Street BOSTON

Deposits Received by Mail

INTEREST BEGINS

In This Mutual Savings Bank

SEPT. 21

Eastern Utilities Investing Corporation

The Board of Directors has declared the following quarterly dividends:

Participating Preference Stock—$1.75 per share payable November 2, 1931, to holders of record September 30, 1931.

$6 Preferred Stock—$1.50 per share payable December 1, 1931, to holders of record October 30, 1931.

$7 Preferred Stock—$1.75 per share payable December 1, 1931, to holders of record October 30, 1931.

$5 Prior Preferred Stock—$1.25 per share payable January 2, 1932, to holders of record November 30, 1931.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-21, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

WE-PLEAS-U, home-made fruit jelly, six varieties, 8-oz. sealed glasses; write for circular. MRS. JOE HOYT, Maple Hill Farm, Perkinsville, Vt.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-3, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House in the Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—28 minutes from Grand Central station, in residential park; stucco house, unfurnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths, screened porch; 5 minutes' walk to station, near schools; rent reasonable. Owner, S. SANFORD, 60 East 42d St., New York City. Phone Murray Hill 2-4523.

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IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED (Men and Women) As Distributors Exclusive territorial rights on nationally advertised cosmetiques. No medical claims made or medicinal agents used. Excellent commissions. Write for full details. Box 536, Westport, Conn.

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APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished roor — refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

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Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science Church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Desk service, also maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.

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Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or

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HOME training for boys needing special help; ideal opportunity for parents to place boys in harmonious atmosphere under loving and reliable supervision; complete responsibility assumed if desired. IRENE SEE IVES, Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

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First Class Service
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WANTED—Man familiar with retail and wholesale grocery trade to represent manufacturer of quality food line; Boston and vicinity; references. Box W-100, The Christian Science Monitor, 1229 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

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INTELLIGENT women can obtain economic freedom selling quality line hosiery, lingerie, accessories to friends, acquaintances, associates; dignified work without investment; substantial commission; excellent chance for executive advancement; references required. ARTEX MILLS, 3 West 29th St., New York City.

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M. PATTERSON, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

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MERIDEN, CONN.—On new state highway; home comforts; at sign, TOURISTS DRIVE IN. ABBIE M. CLARK, cor. South Broad Street and Hall Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tourists' refined, quiet home; garage; central. 1314 Rhode Island Ave. N. W. Tel. Decatur 0278. Cut ad out.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 Sterling St., Flatbush—Two rooms, one $5, other $6, nicely furnished, next bath; I. R. T. Sterling St., B. M. T. Prospect Park; suitable refined business gentlemen or women; small adult family. Apartment #9, Grosser. Flatbush 2-10296.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 348 Adelphi St.—Newly decorated nicely furnished warm room next to bath, large closet; near subway.

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N. Y. C. 522 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished room in apartment, private bath and private entrance; no other roomer; reasonable. Telephone Trafalgar 7-3089.

NEW YORK CITY, Downtown lodgings 151 East 44th—Single, double, suites; housekeeping privileges; business people; $7 up. Vanderbilt 3-2818 mornings.

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CHAUFFEUR, long experience, best references, wishes position, city, country. ARTHUR, 313 East 67th, N. Y. C. Rhinelander 4-1922.

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ATTENDANT-COMPANION, reading, clerical, caring for children and adults, etc.; day or hour; reasonable. Phone MISS M. K., Aspinwall 1538.

CAPABLE American woman accustomed to responsibility wishes position with adult family. Write Box E-44, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK — Private, business school; American woman desires to serve; references. JEANETTE KOHLRUSH, 119-20 Union Turnpike, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

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MIDDLE AGED woman would like few hours' work daily, reading or any light work. Tel. Monument 2-3000 (N. Y. C.).

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SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Perfect spot for recreation and study. Horseback riding, swimming, etc., on premises. Beautiful walks. 700-feet altitude. Good food. Large comfortable rooms; $25 a week per person 2 in a room or $35 per week single room. Asbury Farm (accommodates 40 persons). Address Route 1, Box 383, Saugerties, N. Y.

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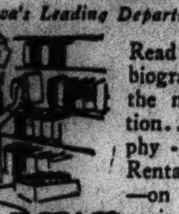

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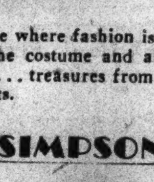

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Bouncing Bet
(Saponaria officinalis)

Where: European in origin, it is now found throughout North and South America wherever man has settled, especially in dry soils, and along dusty roads.

Distinguishing features: A pink, hardy five-notched calyx long and tubular; blooming from July to September. Leaves emit a soapy lather when crushed in water. Sometimes called Soapwort.

Use: A favorite garden annual. Spanish variety is of commercial importance, for, not having the dark rind, it can be used for washing white articles and fabrics that will not bear the action of soap. Don't try the root of Bouncing Bet, for the bark is liable to redden white articles.

Among the first European flowering plants to be introduced into eastern North America during Colonial times was the delicately tinted pink flower, "Bouncing Bet." Certainly "Bet" is of tenacious habits, still sticking to the soil of the place where she was first rooted in the New World, after having had her residence for centuries in the Old.

Even though the farm buildings have disappeared in many instances, their former site is still frequently to be located by the smiling pink faces of "Bouncing Bets" lingering near. Some of them have "escaped" and are running along roadsides and spreading across waste land near their former homes, often appearing among native wild flowers, blooming from July till September.

Has Bouncing Bet been an acquaintance of yours for years without your having noticed that her flowers are far more fragrant in the evening than they are in the heat of day? The delicate pinklike odor draws moths that fly by night as well as butterflies on the wing by day.

"Bet" does not depend entirely upon her ripened seeds for reproduction, but sends out underground runners from her roots, which are capable of becoming flowering plants the second year. The light-green leaves are set oppositely along the stout stem that enlarges considerably at each joint. Individual flowers are about an inch across, and there usually are eight or more in a cluster at the tip of the upright stalk.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Ratio—Preferably three syllables, *ra'-shi-o; a* as in *ray, i* as in *it, o* as in *old.*

Siege, seize—Notice the difference in spelling.

Ending "-cally"—In such words as "intrinsically" "practically," "scientifically," etc., give this termination the full two-syllable sound. It is *cal-y,* not *kly.* (*Prak'-ti-cal-y,* for instance, not *prak'-ti-kly.*)

Comfort — The word has two *o*'s but neither has an *o* sound; pronounce it *kum'-fert,* with *u* as in *up* and *e* as in *maker.*

It is interesting, too, to remember the derivation, from the Latin *cum,* "together," and *fortis,* "strong" — the Late Latin *confortare,* meaning "to strengthen, to fortify."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

Do You Know That—

Silver has dropped approximately 50 per cent in price in the last two years?

Between 1920 and 1930 the rural nonfarm population of the United States showed an increase of 18 per cent?

Visitors to the national parks in the United States increased 5 per cent this year over last?

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

Member of Wasps Swimming Club (to stranger): "Ah, also 'Wasps,' I see."

Stranger: "No. That was moths!"

A Quotation for Today

IT IS the lifted face that feels the shining of the sun.

—BROWNING.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A King to the Rescue

(The Children's Newspaper)

London, Eng.

AT VARNA, on the Black Sea, a little party set off in a rowing boat the other day. They were women taking their children for a holiday treat. No other vessels were about.

Suddenly a storm sprang up. People on the pier could see the little boat tossing helplessly on the darkened sea. Oars were swept away, the rudder snapped. The women were making signals for help, but no one answered.

Boatmen said it was impossible to put out in such a gale; and no doubt they were right as far as rowing-boats were concerned. But suddenly a motorboat was seen flashing away from the pier at full speed. The one man in it saw there was not a moment to lose.

He reached the boat as it was sinking, and maneuvered his launch so that the terrified people were able to clamber in to safety. Then he brought them to the private landing stage of a house belonging to a former Prime Minister, where they were given hot drinks. There the crowd saw the rescuer, and suddenly realized that it was King Boris, who was staying at the Euxinograd Palace near Varna, and who can manage a motorboat and a railway engine as well as most men manage a car.

The Children's Corner

The Race of the Wind and the Grasshopper

"WHO wants to race with me today?" cried the Wind, skipping across the meadow with antic steps that set the grasses laughing and nodding merrily.

"I," cried Gyp and Jap, the Grasshopper twins, laughing too.

"Who else wants to race with me today?" cried the Wind, whirling rapidly to the left.

"I," chorused all the older Grasshoppers.

"Who else wants to race with me today?" cried the Wind, whirling rapidly to the right.

"I," chorused all the very young Grasshoppers.

"Fine!" exclaimed the Wind, turning a dizzy cartwheel, "then you didn't really care because I won yesterday?"

"Not I," chimed the entire Grasshopper Family.

"Splendid!" exclaimed the Wind, turning a still dizzier cartwheel, "then we'll have some more fun. When shall we begin?"

"Now, now, now," shouted everybody.

"Righto! To the fence! One, two, three, go!"

They were off like a flash, through the grasses and over the grasses, often high up over the grasses. At first they were even, then the Wind gained the lead, then some of the fastest Grasshoppers pushed ahead. How exciting that was! Even the very young Grasshoppers grew hopeful, and doubled their speed.

"Is anybody tired?" asked the Wind as they crossed the first ditch.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the Grasshoppers, leaping all the faster. "He's joking!"

"Is anybody tired?" called the Wind as they crossed the second ditch.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the Grasshoppers. "He's joking again!"

At the third ditch the fastest Grasshoppers were still slightly in the lead, the others following hard behind, determined to keep their swift pace as long as possible. At this crossing the Wind did not call out in his usual jesting fashion. He was perhaps having enough to do to keep his own pace.

Likewise at the fourth ditch he rushed onward, silent and grim. But it was plain by this time that the Grasshoppers were beginning to fall behind. Many of the very young ones got tangled in a briar on the bank. Several of the older ones dropped behind their comrades.

At the fifth ditch only Gyp and Jap, the twins, were in the lead. How splendidly they raced, leaping smoothly and steadily onward side by side just ahead of the wind. The entire Grasshopper family watched them with pride. "It looks as if there might be a victory for us today, or at any rate a tie," they murmured one to another.

On and on went Gyp and Jap, holding their pace to the very edge of the meadow. There had been nothing like it in the history of the Grasshopper Family. A second, less than a second, and the race would be over. "A victory, a victory!" shouted some of the very young Grasshoppers hopefully.

But as usual the Wind was first, slipping through the fence just ahead of his opponents. "Hurrah, hurrah!" cried Gyp and Jap, coming to a stop as soon as they could. "Hurrah, hurrah!" cried all the racers, crashing into the fence and each other in their excitement.

"Hurrah, hurrah!" cried the Wind, "who wants to race with me now?"

"I," chorused all the Grasshoppers.

"Grand!" cried the Wind, "then you don't really mind my winning again?"

"Fiddlesticks!" chorused all the Grasshoppers, "it's the racing, not the winning, that counts. Wasn't it fun? Let's be off!"

Brevities

Punch: The wetness of this summer is attributed to the abnormal quantity of rain that has fallen between the showers.

Canton Repository: Wives should remember that the average man is like an egg. If you keep him in hot water, he soon becomes hard-boiled.

Detroit News: A European inventor, Walther Nernst, has designed a musical instrument combining the grand piano, radio, harmonium, spinet and phonograph. It is warranted to break anything up to a three-year apartment lease.

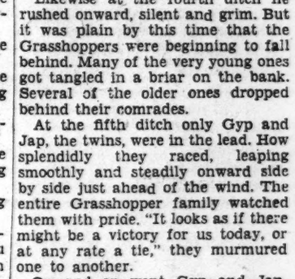
Los Angeles Times: If you spell an occasional word wrong, that's ignorance. If you spell most of them wrong, that's American humor.

Life: "An ant," we read, "can lift five times its own weight." And will not hesitate, we might add, to wrestle a full-grown picnicker.

The Adventures of Waddles

JUST AS I STARTED TO COMPOSE A LOVELY SONG, TIM FLICKER'S BLOWS
KEPT UP A STEADY TAP-TAP-TAP UNTIL AT LAST HE REACHED THE SAP.
THEN WHEN AGAIN I TOUCHED A KEY, A MOCKING BIRDS BRIGHT MELODY
CAUSED ME TO LISTEN WITH DELIGHT TO SWEETER STRAINS THAN I COULD WRITE.

Summer Puzzle



The first and last letters of these words are missing. By filling them in correctly, and reading downward, you will find the names of two things summer time is noted for. Definitions: To disappear. A historical building in Texas. A shell-like plant. The plea of being elsewhere. To step heavily. A country in Asia. To mind anybody. Used in music.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Ice Cream Puzzle:
Vanilla, Maple Walnut, Lemon Orange, Pineapple, Cherry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Perfecting Highway Insurance

OF SIGNIFICANCE to every state and nation confronted with the problem of protecting its citizens against irresponsible motorcar operators is the annual controversy in Massachusetts over the compulsory automobile insurance law, the only one of its type in the United States. Outwardly, the question which bothers the Bay State is one of skyrocketing rates. Of deeper significance than this, however, is the question, "Is compulsory insurance justifying itself?"

The basic justification for this type of insurance is that it provides a permanent reserve to assure that the victims of highway mishaps, or their families, will be compensated, even though—as is frequently the case—the motorist involved may have literally nothing with which to make restitution except a practically worthless wreck of an automobile. In this respect, Gov. Joseph B. Ely declared that no other plan than compulsory insurance "will create a fund sufficient to take care of the tremendous damage which the automobile is doing in careless hands."

Obviously, a law which pays out more than $16,000,000 annually as compensation to those struck on the highways is performing a public service of no small importance. In a measure it is easing, as no lesser system can be sure of doing, the tragedy created by the negligent handling of motorcars.

Against the compulsory law it is argued that it encourages the motorcar operator to take chances, knowing that the responsibility for his recklessness will fall chiefly on the insurance companies. One remedy proposed for this is a form of policy containing what is called a "$100 deductible" clause, which would require the motorist to pay out of his own pocket any damages up to $100, the insurance companies to take care of the rest. A similar sharing of responsibility has worked well in Switzerland, one of the several European countries which require motor insurance. That this would vitally affect the insurance situation and possibly tend to decrease accidents is indicated in records showing that out of more than 63,000 damage claims in 1930 in Massachusetts, approximately 50 per cent were for amounts of $100 or less.

A further drag on the Massachusetts law is that the careful, conscientious driver pays as high an insurance premium as the reckless one who has been in several collisions. This objection, it is believed, could be removed by the adoption of demerit ratings, to be used in conjunction with the existing law, to penalize with higher rates the drivers responsible for accidents. Governor Ely goes a step further than this with the recommendation that those who break the laws of the road, by speeding, passing on curves, and so forth, even though they avoid crashes, should be placed in a higher rate class than the conscientious drivers who year in and year out keep their machines well in hand.

It would seem that an effective and equitable system could be worked out by combining the features of several proposals. Whether in Massachusetts or in any other of the many states and nations where motor insurance legislation of some type is in effect or being considered, general experience teaches that two fundamental points are to be dealt with—positive financial protection for the victims of highway hazards, and effective promotion of safe driving to reduce those hazards. If the protective advantages of compulsory insurance can be linked with the safety benefits to be derived from demerit premium ratings, a long step will have been taken toward solving the motor insurance problem.

Recipes for Revolutions

THE common notion of a revolution includes a popular uprising. Perhaps this supposition has never been well founded; and certainly since the war years it has been generally absent from the numerous changes of régime. It was time for somebody to put in clear language the fruit of revolutionary experience in the past decade or two; and in France the attempt has been made by an author who calls himself Malaparte, in a book entitled "La Technique du Coup d'État."

Malaparte is presumably a pseudonym—an allusion to Bonaparte. The Russian revolution is particularly studied, and from it the writer deduces that popular opinion and the existence of a revolutionary situation are quite ineffective in a modern state which is well organized, unless a few technicians direct the proceedings. Indeed, mass movements, great demonstrations, street conflicts with armed forces, may be rather a hindrance than a help to the revolutionaries; though there is often some utility in thus diverting the attention of the authorities from vulnerable points.

Revolutionary technique, he says, consists in training a thousand or two men who, at a given moment, will occupy strategic posts—electricity works, telephone and telegraph offices, gas works, water works, railway stations, and so forth. They are more important than ministerial bureaus. That is how Trotzky overthrew Kerensky; a thousand men quietly seized the technical organization of the state. From this record it is argued that only an invisible defense, of the same character as the revolutionary attack, can be efficacious if the operations are capably directed. In 1927 Stalin employed against Trotzky for his defense the methods that Trotzky employed for attack.

Without such a defense, insurrection is possible in almost any country, according to the author. But he exaggerates. Political and social conditions must lend themselves to revolutionary strategy. Unless there is real unrest, and a certain number of active citizens resolved on a change of régime, it is not possible to set the revolutionary machine in motion. Despite this elaboration of technique, revolutionary conditions and a revolutionary temper are still necessary for a revolution, as has been shown in the failure of the Heimwehr "Putsch" in hard-pressed Austria.

If we turn to Spain we shall see that it was not by plotting but by democratic processes that the Monarchy was overthrown. The Republicans did not train technicians; they simply induced the people to vote against the Government when the opportunity was given them. In Germany, Hitler, though at first inclined to illegality, has built up his strength by electoral means. In Italy there was widespread discontent and alarm before Mussolini took charge of Italian destinies. Whether he could then have mustered a majority or not, he had certainly a large active following, and the masses were not prepared to oppose him. Even if one studies the Russian situation at the moment of the revolution, one will find that there too the technique of Trotzky could only be exercised because of the feebleness of the Government and the discontent of the people. The theory of Malaparte is interesting and deserves attention; but to pretend that in these days of democracy a good government and a contented people are at the mercy of a few "technicians of revolution" is ludicrously inexact.

Press and the Bar

ONE of the great needs of the day is wider understanding of the law and its methods. It would be idle to deny that there is a widespread belief that the forces of law have broken down in their war on crime under a load of technicalities and procedural difficulties. The widespread confusion over the Al Capone trial in Chicago when the federal judge refused to accept defendants' compromise plea of guilty to a lesser offense, and ruled that he must stand trial for a more serious charge, illustrated the situation clearly. At the time it was obvious that if there had been some authority, or semiofficial agency, to give a coherent account of this legal maneuver it would have reassured many confused readers, and at least given a basis for intelligent public reaction to the whole matter.

One of the topics prominently before the American Bar Association's annual convention to be held this week in Atlantic City (Sept. 17 to 19) is this very subject of cooperation between press and bar. Not only will lawyers have an opportunity of telling publicists what they think of them, but a number of writers and journalists have been invited to return the compliment. Indeed, lawyers have ever been remiss in this field of publicity. Their belief that to enter upon it savored of impropriety has brought down upon them many of their present troubles. Now, however, no less a person than Judge Martin T. Manton, writing in a recent issue of the United States Law Review, has made the flat statement:

> I hold it to be not only proper but the duty of members of the bar to keep the public informed concerning new laws, changes in old laws and something of the philosophy of such laws as touch the daily life of the citizen.

He strongly supports a program now under way in New York to supply newspapers with legal material from a bureau of competent lawyers, in which the subjects will be couched in popular terms.

This same proposal doubtless will come up at the Bar Association's convention. Its manifest value should bring it success. The bar may cavil at the treatment it receives from the Fourth Estate, and charge that if half the intelligence devoted to reporting a league baseball game were applied to such a minor matter as, say, a Supreme Court decision, many of the present misunderstandings of the law would disappear. But if part of the considerateness shown to a well-to-do client were lavished on a studious news reporter the same result would be facilitated.

New England and New Scotland

ALONG the Atlantic coast of Canada, the Maritime Provinces have enjoyed another prosperous season of tourist traffic. From Nova Scotia comes the report that more tourists have entered than during any previous summer. It is but natural that the majority should come from the New England states. There are close ties of kinship, as well as of friendship, between the good neighbors of New England and New Scotland. They cherish the same customs and traditions. They come largely from the same stock.

New Englanders were among the first white settlers in Nova Scotia more than 200 years ago: they were, indeed, the deciding factor, when the British and French fought for possession of the Maritime Provinces. Volunteer forces from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine captured the French stronghold of Louisburg in Cape Breton in 1745. Until the American War of Independence, Massachusetts, Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were in effect one maritime community.

The people of the Maritime Provinces waited until the middle of the nineteenth century before claiming responsible government. Under the leadership of Joseph Howe, the son of a New Englander, in 1848 Nova Scotia received from the British Parliament almost as much as the New England colonies had asked for before the Revolution. New England's kinsmen in New Scotland thus prepared the way for the establishment of self-governing communities within the British family of nations. Canada later emerged as a federation of provinces, extending to the Pacific Ocean.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the relationship of the nations within the British Commonwealth—particularly Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Irish Free State—as equal in status and in no manner subservient to Great Britain. They were defined by that conference as being united by common allegiance to the Crown, each being master in its own house, in fact, if not in form.

The last vestige of British parliamentary control over Dominion legislatures will end whenever the Statute of Westminster comes into force, possibly this year, giving the Dominions complete legislative equality and eliminating the right of appeal from Dominion courts to London. This evolution of the Canadian Constitution, to complete parliamentary independence, may well have a special interest for New Englanders. At the same time, as neighborly visitors to the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere in Canada, they cannot fail to observe that far from tending to weaken the ties, the cause of unity within the British Commonwealth is being advanced along this path of freedom and equality.

Boston Herald in a New Home

THERE has recently been erected and dedicated in the center of Boston's business district what is perhaps the most complete as it certainly is the newest of modern newspaper plants. This is the beautifully designed building of the Boston Herald and Boston Traveler, which newspapers are jointly owned and jointly published. Neither of these newspapers is of the ultra-modernistic type. Both are conservative, well-edited and dependable exponents of New England thought and New England stability.

Behind each of these journals is a long record, written carefully, perhaps tediously at times, but it may be said always with a view to rendering to the public which supports them a really valuable service.

Possibly no greater or sincerer tribute can be paid in these days to a newspaper than to say that it serves acceptably a discriminating and thoughtful public. It is gratifying, therefore, to observe the success of a newspaper thus committed. The Christian Science Monitor appreciates neighbors who measure up to higher than usual standards in journalism and who prove the success of this policy by such an attractive and substantial business home as the new Boston Herald-Traveler building.

Gandhi Talks of Liquor

MAHATMA GANDHI delivered his first radio speech on Sunday and devoted a considerable portion of it to advocacy of the prohibition of liquor. One striking statement made by the Indian leader must have impressed millions of his auditors. That statement was that in India the curse of drink was, "fortunately for us, accepted as a curse."

The Mahatma might have taken the entire time allotted to him in describing the evils of drink as he has witnessed them in his own country, but nothing he could have said could have been more terse and graphic. Just the simple statement of fact—"accepted as a curse."

However much or little the Western world may agree with all the aims of Mahatma Gandhi, that direct utterance will find enduring lodgment in the thoughts of many who will wish that it might with equal truth be affirmed of the nations of the Occident.

That millions of the followers of the Mahatma look upon the bondage of drink as a curse to be lifted is gratifying indication that they recognize some of the responsibilities which fall to a free people.

Preserving an Early Railroad

THOUGH justification for saving the first railroad in the United States is made on the grounds of economic necessity, may not the layman attach a touch of sentiment to the purchase by the Erie Railroad of a portion of the Honesdale branch of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, over which the first steam locomotive in America is said to have made its run?

Increasing competition by motorcars has made the twenty-three-mile line nonprofitable to the D. & H. The Erie found that a one-mile section of the branch would serve its purposes in affording additional trackage on both sides of the Lackawaxen River in Pennsylvania. Therefore, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the short piece of track has been purchased for $65,000.

Just 102 years ago the locomotive Stourbridge Lion, now on exhibition at the National Museum in Washington, made its epic run over this line, carrying a load of "stone coal," as anthracite was then termed. The coal was taken from the mines to Honesdale, there to be loaded on barges and thence moved by water to its destination.

There is always a touch of romance in railway operations, and even the Erie Railroad directors may have felt a sense of regret at the proposed abandonment of the first steam railroad. At any rate, the line will continue to exist, and, although other American railways have grown and disintegrated, the forerunner of them all continues to function.

Editorial Notes

A lecture was delivered in a New York department store recently, entitled "Tasty—not Pasty Pies." Husbands who have supposed "pasty" and "pastry" were synonymous will learn that to make pastry pasty is as much a mistake for the cook as for the typesetter.

Better late than never might well be said of this incident: A motion picture executive has discovered that the people do not care to see gangster pictures and other melodramatic productions depicting the lower strata of society.

It would seem as if one good way to relieve unemployment would be to have those 103,000 children between the ages of 14 and 15 who are said to have left school last year to work go back to school this fall.

One satisfying thing about a salesman's visit is that you don't have to return it.

The person who courts danger on the highways usually finishes up in court.

The Liquor Question—A Field for Research

POSSIBLY not since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment has a more important step been taken in the solution of the problem of beverage alcohol than is represented in the work being launched by the advisory research council which the United States Prohibition Bureau appointed last May.

The work of the council, as understood by one of its members, is "to make suggestions of available research material." The council will prepare topics and projects needing research, and these will be furnished to interested universities and colleges through the bureau of prohibition.

That there is a growing interest of scholars in the subject is shown by the fact that the bureau is receiving constant inquiries from students, deans and other persons interested in a serious study of the beverage problem. If there is any subject under current discussion on which there has been too much heat and too little light, this is the one. Perhaps the "wise-cracking" approach will decrease in proportion to the increase of the serious consideration of the matter. The work of the research council will be to provide the bureau with ample material for seminar topics, thesis problems, topics for term papers and forum discussions. Subjects and topics now being put into shape by the council will be ready for use, it is understood, by October.

* * *

The necessity for academic consideration of this question is patent. Editorials in several newspapers at the time of the appointment of the council implied that the college study of this question is a new thing, a ridiculous thing, and that it is merely an expedient for bolstering up the bureau of prohibition. All of these inferences are erroneous, as the historian knows.

Not only were courses on this subject given in colleges before the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment, but the academic study of the question was encouraged and heavily subsidized by the United States Brewers' Association. When about thirty years ago the so-called "Committee of Fifty" at Harvard University was making a special study of the alcoholic beverage question, the brewers' organization placed its great library at the disposal of the committee, which was perfectly correct, and secretly salaried its secretary, which was not correct. This association had trained research workers and a large clippings and library service which furnished facilities to scholars. Many educators availed themselves of the facilities offered. The present study is intended to be independent and purely academic. Director Woodcock says, "No special objective is asked for. It is facts that are wanted."

It is difficult to see how apologists for legalizing beverage alcohol can now be so opposed to the study by learned institutions of this subject when previously it was so warmly advocated by the leading brewers' organization. When the "Committee of Fifty" disbanded, Mr. Hugh Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, continued to retain Mr. John Koren, secretary of the committee, and with the help of international alcohol interests set up "Committees for Scientific Study of the Alcohol Question." A number of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale professors were enlisted, as well as several bishops and a cardinal, before some of the members, learning of the actual origin of the movement, caused its disbandment.

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If history is any index, Mr. Woodcock will have difficulty in keeping the movement on a purely academic basis. Subsidization, or the appearance of it, will be difficult to avoid. In the case of Ohio Wesleyan, the first university since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to offer a course in this material, the press dispatches stated that an alumnus gave a sum to finance a course in prohibition, and the inference was that it was in a sense propaganda. However, according to Professor Ben Arneson, the work will be broad, no student will be restricted in his research and no propaganda will be desired. There has been a course in "Contemporary Political Problems" in the political science department of this university for some time, and this year the major problem to be studied is the beverage alcohol problem. The making of a gift for that course to the university is somewhat different from the expending by the brewers of money from a fund that was derived from an association assessment on beer from one to five cents a barrel, depending on the activity of the opposing temperance forces.

The need for a new and constructive study of the whole alcohol problem is urgent. It had become a subject for mere heckling. Outside of the inadequate Anderson plan and a similar suggestion by former Senator Bruce, no substitute has been proposed and a large section of the press merely indulges in nonconstructive nagging. To one who has made a study of the subject, the utterances of many public men and editors when they attempt to be factual at all seem quite lame.

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For example, when Dean Roscoe H. Pound suggested trials by commissioners as a means of relieving court congestion, a great section of the press berated the proposal as an infringement on the right of trial by jury induced by the Eighteenth Amendment. The amusing thing about it is that the very name "commission trials" comes from a custom of the period following the Civil War, approved then by legal distillers, of trying bootleg cases before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Incidentally, a most casual historical survey of the post-Civil War period shows that contraband distilling, bootlegging and resultant political corruption were worse then than now. Commissioners reported that revenue agents were attacked and assassinated; states nullified the federal tax law, and mobs rescued captured bootleggers. Complaints of poison alcohol and falsely blended liquors filled more respectable liquor trade journals.

The need of real education on the subject of alcoholic liquor and its control has been felt for some time. Previous to the appointment of the research council certain schools had done some good work. Some undergraduate and graduate classes in social and economic problems have spent considerable time on phases of beverage alcohol control. Even high school courses in civics have contained some good study of toxic beverage problems. In the University of California a graduate seminar on "The Administration of Criminal Justice" devotes several weeks to a consideration of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. A few master's theses have been written on some phase of the question in the last three years.

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Now the question may arise among educators, "What subject material will be used—just what can students be assigned to study?" That question is closely allied with one asked by a college president in reply to the query as to why such an important subject was not taught in his institution. He asked, "What department should it come under?" When one considers that in one state alone two hundred laws have been on the books relating to beverage alcohol in some form, one might decide that the political science department should prepare a course in alcoholic jurisprudence. A "History of Alcoholic Jurisprudence" would not only be a fit subject for a doctor's thesis, but would fill a need for students and lawmakers.

As academic interest is aroused there will probably be no lack of classification and correlation of subject matter. Naturally, the sociologist would say that the subject lies in his field because of the effect of the toxic beverage traffic on society. The school of religious education, already giving considerable attention to temperance movements, will surely claim a section of the field, and biographies of great figures who have devoted their lives to this question will be in order. The historian could claim it as subject matter, for it constitutes a history of a reform, of an economic and political movement.

However it may be offered, there is an abundance of live and pulsating material. Its history goes back to the beginnings of human annals and it promises to be an important subject for generations to come. The issue is not one of personalities or politics; but sooner or later we shall settle down to the kernel of the question, "What are we to do about toxic beverages?"

W. J. D.

Notes From Edinburgh

Forestry In Scotland — FORESTRY in Scotland has suffered as a commercial undertaking through lack of organization on the part both of growers and merchants. There is, however, every sign that this will be remedied in the future. War fellings in Scotland amounted to 150,000 acres and in the pre- and post-war years large areas were felled and not replanted. In spite of government grants many of these woodlands still remain unplanted. In addition to encouragement to the lairds in the way of grants, the State has done much toward the development of afforestation. The Forestry Commission, now in its twelfth year, has acquired 155,000 acres of plantable land and 62,000 acres have actually been planted. Some 228 forest holdings have been established in a ratio of five holdings to 1000 acres of forest. Later when they reach maturity the forests will absorb more labor. The program is to plant 500,000 acres—this representing about 4 per cent of rough grazings. A special effort has been made to utilize deer forests ("forest" in this case being a misnomer as they are bare tracts of country), but only twenty-four have been acquired in whole or part.

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Scots to Erect Big Airport — A large civic airdrome is about to be built at Falkirk. This will be Scotland's first civil airdrome, and the chosen site is considered by authorities to be one of the finest in Britain. Falkirk has shown an advanced "air-mindedness" influenced in no small way by the activities of the local Publicity and Development Association. A company formed with a large amount of capital will be known as the Scottish Airways, Ltd., and a service between Falkirk and London will be inaugurated. So far as suitability of site is concerned the proposed Mid-Scotland Aidrome would seem to meet Air Ministry requirements geographically and topographically.

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National Trust For Scotland — The prospects of the National Trust for Scotland—a body whose object it is to preserve old and historic buildings and beauty spots, are hopeful, as evidenced by offers already made to the Trust. Among the offers to be considered by the new Council are: (a) a very large tract of land in the western Highlands of historic interest and wild grandeur, which the council, however, feels is too large to handle; (b) an attractive stretch of foreshore on one of the estuaries of the Solway, which was in danger of being built over and was offered to the Trust; (c) a proposition for the sale of some 5000 acres of hill land in the southwest of Scotland; (d) a promise of the bequest of a bold headland in the west of Scotland extending to 1000 acres which would be suitable as a sanctuary for bird, flower, or beast; (e) a historic old house near Edinburgh offered for sale to the Trust by the owner. Obviously there will be no lack of properties offered, but those only will be taken which are of real historic interest or natural beauty and such as will not be a burden on the Trust.

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Noted Church Restored — Over £8000 has been received for the Greyfriars Church Restoration Fund, including a grant of £5000 from the Pilgrim Trust. In this church the signing of the Covenant took place, but according to tradition the church proved utterly inadequate for the vast crowd which had assembled, and it was transferred to the graveyard, where on a flat stone the signatures of the remainder were subscribed. In the churchyard, also, more than 1000 Covenanters were confined and here still stands the Martyr's Monument. At the entrance to the churchyard is a drinking fountain erected in memory of Greyfriars' Bobby, one of the famous dogs of history. The scheme of restoration includes removal of the dividing wall between "Old" and "New" Greyfriars (erected in 1721), when the church was divided into two. As the grant was made on condition that work upon the restoration of Old Greyfriars should be begun at an early date, something of the original form of the Old Kirk, as founded in 1614, will soon be visible. Further restoration work will depend on the amount subscribed by the public.

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Novel Party At University — What was probably the first function of its kind at Edinburgh University was held in one of the examination rooms recently when the servitors of the university were entertained at a supper by *Prof.* Baldwin Brown. Until lately Dr. Brown occupied the chair of fine arts at the university, and he has the distinction of having served in that capacity for half a century. Dr. Brown said he could not end his long and intimate connection with the university without expressing to the servitors his sense of the effective and cheerful manner in which one and all of them not only carried out their regular academic duties but showed a readiness to perform any little special service that might be required.